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THE week's supply of news has certainly furnished quantity enough for the most excited and voracious consumers, and variety enough for the most dyspeptic and fastidious. It is not difficult to select something edible. One who should attempt, indeed, to devour all the supply brought in by mail and telegraph each week from the four quarters of the globe would find his digestive apparatus very soon out of order. In such a case, there is difficulty, not about getting material enough for consumption, but in selecting the most nutritious. A little less swallowing and a little more rumination would not hurt any of us. Food for reflection, in the department of military news alone, can be had in abundance from Washington and from the various departments from Maine to Texas, from Florida to California. But, lifting our eyes from the United States, in the north we find a "border war-fare" of the "fierce Fenians," the sons of the Sun-burst. The deeds of LOCHINVAR and other border heroes come instinctively to mind as we read of the Canadian campaign. In the south, there is the war in Mexico, the revolution in San Domingo, the insurrection in Jamaica, the war in Chili, the rebellion in Colombia, the revolution in Peru, the great contest on the La Plata, as principal attractions. Surely, we have enough military news on this hemisphere, without the semi-weekly contribution from Europe upon our own quarrel with England upon the indemnity claims, with additional details about the *Alabama* and *Shenandoah*; upon our quarrel with France about MAXIMILIAN and Mexico; upon the position of Austria and Prussia concerning the Schleswig-Holstein dispute, or the withdrawal of NAPOLEON's troops from Rome. It is with a half-shudder that one hears of the success of the Russo-American telegraph, magnificent as the scheme is, lest we be overwhelmed with news each day.

As the session of Congress approaches, the Regular Army receives more and more attention. An order has been issued by the War Department for a board of officers to assemble in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable, to examine and report upon the applications and recommendations which have been submitted for appointments in the Regular regiments of the Army. The following is a statement of the vacancies to be filled:—In the cavalry arm, second lieutenantancies, 54; in the artillery arm, second lieutenantancies, 40; in the infantry arm, first lieutenantancies, 60; second lieutenantancies, 299; total number of vacancies, 453. After a careful examination of the testimonials and the military history of the applicants, the Board will select the names of a sufficient number to fill the vacancies shown in the foregoing statement from those applicants who have served in the Volunteers at least two years, and will submit a report, with a list of names as selected. In making the selection the Board will apportion the whole number to be appointed, to equal the number of vacancies except twenty to the several States and Territories, according to the representation in Congress. The names selected will be ar-

ranged according to the order of merit, and the appointments will be made in that order. The Adjutant-General will lay before the Board the list of applications, and the recommendations and other papers. The Board will be composed as follows:—Colonel H. K. CRAIG, United States Army; Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General H. BROOKS, Fourth United States Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel S. EASTMAN, United States Army.

The system of brevets in the Regular Army is not by any means perfect, and, in fact, quite imperfect; but their distribution is certainly abundant, and generally well deserved. The Twelfth Infantry has a specially honored record. Nearly half its officers have been brevetted, as have nearly one-third of those of the Second. These honors were dearly purchased, however. The Twelfth, for example, has lost in battle 11 officers killed, 26 wounded, 13 prisoners, and 4 died of disease contracted while in the line of duty. The Infantry regiments are brevetted as follows:—Twelfth, officers, 45; brevets, 21. Second, officers, 31; brevets, 9; Fifteenth, officers, 52; brevets, 15. Seventeenth, officers, 47; brevets, 11. Eleventh, officers, 70; brevets, 12. Third, officers, 25; brevets, 4. Tenth, officers, 20; brevets, 4. Sixth, officers, 28; brevets, 2. Eighth, officers, 29; brevets, 2. Fourth, officers, 28; brevets, 1. Seventh, officers, 24; brevets, 0. The Artillery has:—First, officers, 44; brevets, 5. Second, officers, 46; brevets, 6. Third, officers, 44; brevets, 5. Fourth, officers, 46; brevets, 5. Fifth, officers, 55; brevets, 12. The Cavalry has:—Second, officers, 33; brevets, 3. Third, officers, 38; brevets, 6. Fifth, officers, 33; brevets, 6. Sixth, officers, 35; brevets, 5. The Ordnance has, officers, 61; brevets, 6. The Engineers have, officers, 86; brevets, 21. We hope very soon to see recorded in the lists the brevets awarded to the officers of the Regular regiments who served in the Western Armies. All the Regular cavalry regiments, excepting the Fifth, have been ordered for duty to the command of General MERITT at San Antonio, Texas. By command of General GRANT, the regulations for transportation allowed to garrisons is altered so as to allow for posts garrisoned by one company, and for every two companies at a post, one four-mule wagon, or an equivalent in horse teams and carts, when needed for public service. The War Department has just ordered the muster-out of the Signal Detachment serving under General G. M. DODGE in Kansas, its services being no longer required.

The estimate for maintaining the Army for the ensuing year at its present force on a peace footing is thirty-three millions of dollars. Enough materiel of war is left to arm and equip a million of men, or to maintain our present force in the field for a year on a war footing. Large quantities of clothing and blankets are permanently stored in the various arsenals, while in one depot alone there is stored ten thousand tons of crude powder (nitre), and the amount is being increased. Enough has been realized from the sales of material thus far to maintain the Army for a year. The Secretary of War has directed that hereafter no issues of arms will be made to Volunteer organizations without the approval of the Chief of Ordnance and the order of the General-in-Chief or Secretary of War. The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that officers discharged to take effect from a particular anterior date, who do not receive notice of their discharge until some time afterward, and who in the meantime continue on duty, come within the sec-

ond paragraph of General Orders, No. 103, 1864, relating to resigned officers, and are entitled to pay to the date on which such discharge or notice was received. An officer holding a commission on the 3d of March, 1865, and continuing in the military service of the United States until Aug. 15, 1865, was rendered supernumerary by the consolidation of his own regiment with another, and, in consequence, discharged. But, as he was not discharged the service under any orders of the War Department for the reduction of the Army, he is not entitled to the three months' pay proper provided by the Act of Congress, March 3, 1865, inasmuch as he has not served to the close of the war within the meaning of the law. Congress will probably pass a bill, to be introduced at the opening of the session, providing that heirs of soldiers who died in Rebel prisons during the war shall be privileged to collect of the Government commutation of rations for the time the deceased were held by the enemy. General HOWARD has returned from his Southern tour, and reports that wherever he has gone the blacks and all the loyal whites universally desire the presence of United States troops in their respective States, and distrust their ability to maintain their rights without them. The expenditures of the Government for the quarter ending Sept. 30, were:—

Civil and Miscellaneous.....	\$185,154,105 84
Interior Department, and Indian and Pension Bureau.....	7,791,171 12
War Department.....	165,369,237 32
Navy Department.....	16,521,402 21
Total.....	\$374,835,916 49

The Navy Department is now so reducing its working force in the Yards, and reducing the wages, that probably two-thirds of the men lately employed in them will leave. The Department has in the Yards at Washington, Boston, Portsmouth, New York and Philadelphia, over one thousand condemned cannon, which the Ordnance Bureau will soon offer for sale as old iron. The closing out sales of vessels by the Navy Department occur on the 30th November, at Mound City and New York. The sale at Mound City comprises all the "wooden iron-clads" of the Mississippi Squadron. The sale at New York comprises six gunboats of the *Winona* class, blockade-runners, sailing vessels, and some of the best merchant steamers. There will be no other sales. Official returns to the Navy Department show that, up to Sept. 1, two hundred and nine vessels had been sold, and several large sales have taken place since. The sensation telegram about fitting out the *Passaconaway* and the gunboats at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, proved false, as we stated last week it probably would.

The Quartermaster's Department at Washington continues its sales, from day to day, of Government buildings in the forts and defences, and of medical and hospital stores and furniture. In the first two weeks of this month, the sales of lumber, abattis, guard-houses, &c., brought over \$17,000. Of this sum, \$2,240 came from the buildings in and around Fort Corcoran. Bids for furnishing the Subsistence Department of the Army with 1,000 barrels No. 1 flour, at \$10 80, have been accepted, and also 1,400 barrels No. 2 flour, at from \$10 19 to \$10 25. It is reported that the settlement of accounts of a large number of officers connected with the Quartermaster's Department shows an alarming difference between their figures and those of the accounting officers of the Treasury. Colonel LUDINGTON, in consequence of few bodies being interred in some of the soldier's cemeteries, has ordered the removal of these few to the

National Military Cemetery, at Arlington, Virginia. About four hundred bodies of our dead soldiers have been recently removed from the small cemeteries, and interred in a general burial ground, where their graves are marked with neat head-boards, bearing the name, company, regiment, and date of decease of each soldier.

In the Pay Department, orders were issued from the Paymaster-General's office some time since to General LESLIE, Chief Paymaster of the Department of the East, directing him to order the following-named additional paymasters to close up and turn over accounts, and prepare for muster-out:—Messrs. HAYWOOD, EVANS, HAPGOOD, HOLMAN, HOYT, DYE, DEWEY, THAYER, STOMS, and VAN ALSTYNE. This makes twelve officers of the Pay corps in the Eastern Department mustered out of service within a fortnight. Similar deductions have been made in the various other departments. The entire additional corps will be abolished or merged into the regular department by the first of the new year. Paymasters McBLAIR and OAKLEY have resigned. From July 1, 1861, to November 1, 1865, the amount disbursed by the Pay Department of the Army was one thousand twenty-nine millions two hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars. The entire cost to the Government of this large disbursement—all losses and expenses of every character included—is less than three-fourths of one percent. Amount disbursed to mustered out troops since 1st of June last, two hundred and seventy millions. Number of troops mustered out and paid in that time, over eight hundred thousand officers and men. Two hundred and seventy millions of money were paid to eight hundred thousand individual men, chiefly in the three months of June, July and August, on a specially computed account in each case.

In General AUGER's Department of Washington, there has been very little to do in mustering out, discharging, and paying troops. The Two Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, 800 strong, have been mustered out of service by Major NIEDER, and sent to Philadelphia for payment. The garrison of the Washington forts now consists of but four companies of the Fourth Artillery, and two full regiments of colored troops, under General HASKINS. The Two Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by General D. B. McKIBBEN, has relieved the Two Hundred and Thirtieth, the latter being discharged the service and paid. Of the Two Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, two companies are at Annapolis Junction, three companies doing guard-duty at Seventh street wharf, one company at Armory square, and four companies, with headquarters at Sherburne barracks, are on miscellaneous guard-duty. The Sixth and Eighth regiments (HANCOCK's corps) are at Capitol Hill Barracks, and the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Ohio are doing guard-duty at the Soldiers' Rest, near the dépôt.

The Veteran Reserve Corps is fast getting among the things that were. There have been several unsuccessful efforts by the officers to perpetuate the Corps. It is said, indeed, that, for some time Major BOWERS, of the Tenth regiment, was the only officer commanding a regiment of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who resigned under the general order allowing such resignations. But some assurances have been given the officers that they will not be mustered out until Congress meets, and that meantime they may have assignments for duty in the Provost-Marshal or Freedman's Bureaus. We hope the rumor we have heard is correct, that a Provisional corps, on the base of the Veteran Reserve Corps, will be organized, starting with the remains of that organization and HANCOCK's corps (so-called), and recruiting from wounded soldiers. A correspondent elsewhere gives one version of the late trouble at the Rush barracks.

General TERRY, commanding the Department of Virginia, has issued an order suspending the issuing of Government rations to destitute people in his Department, except in the District of Henrico. General TURNER has detailed three officers to investigate the subject of depredations committed on farmers in the vicinity of Richmond, with the instructions to charge the amount of damage to the guilty parties, or when the act is traced to the regiment only the amount, to be deducted, *pro rata*, from the pay of the officers and

men of the regiment present. A correspondent at Richmond corrects an error in the news which came from that city, that the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Infantry was mustered out. He says it is still in service "against the unanimous voice and will of the enlisted men, and we see no prospect of being discharged."

In General RUGER's Department of North Carolina, the time during which citizens were permitted to retain the public animals in their possession having expired, all such animals will be collected and turned in to the Quartermaster's Department, to be disposed of in accordance with existing orders and regulations. "Reconstruction" is gaining ground in the North States. C. C. CLARKE is elected to Congress in the Second District, J. C. FULLER, in Third, JOSIAH TURNER in the Fourth, BEDFORD BROWN in the Fifth, and S. H. WALKUP in the Sixth. FULLER and TURNER were in the Rebel Congress, and WALKUP and CLARKE officers in the Rebel army. BROWN was in the United States Senate thirty years ago. The following officers are announced as Acting Assistant Inspectors-General of the several Districts in this Department:—District of Wilmington, Captain A. C. REMBAUGH, Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops; District of Newberne, Captain ANDREW DAVIDSON, Thirtieth U. S. Colored Troops; District of Raleigh, First Lieutenant JAMES CHESTER, Third United States Artillery; District of Western North Carolina, Captain A. S. PURVIANCE, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Infantry.

In the Department of South Carolina, by order of the PRESIDENT, Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command. He will repair to Hilton Head, and relieve Major-General GILLMORE, and remove his headquarters to Charleston. Major-General GILLMORE, on being relieved in command of the Department of South Carolina, will report in person to the Chief of Engineers. Colonel J. C. BEECHER, of the Thirty-fifth United States Colored troops, has been recently brevetted brigadier-general. A correspondent in that regiment, which is now at Summerville, S. C., writes us that "a very good state of feeling exists in this community. Planters and their hands agree very well—are now busy dividing crops. We have but few cases reported calling for litigation by us."

In General FOSTER's Department of Florida, the Convention has annulled the ordinance of secession, abolished slavery, and declared that all the inhabitants of the State, without distinction of color, are free; and that no person shall be incompetent to testify as a witness on account of color in any matter wherein a colored person is concerned. It has repudiated the State debt contracted in support of the Rebellion, amended the Constitution in other respects, and adjourned.

In General STEEDMAN's Department of Georgia, a correspondent in the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, noticing the erroneous statement that the Thirteenth Connecticut battery are now the sole representatives of the Second division, Nineteenth Army corps, says that the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New York infantry has been in the Nineteenth Army corps ever since the 1st day of January, 1863, and is still belonging to the Second division of the same corps, stationed at Greensboro', Greene county, Georgia. There is also no Thirteenth Connecticut battery in that division, but a Thirteenth battalion Connecticut Veteran infantry.

At Hawkinsville, on the Ocmulgee, about fifty miles south of Macon, are the Ninetieth New York Volunteers, the One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Volunteers, and two companies of the Fourth United States cavalry. The post is called the sub-district of Ocmulgee, and is commanded by Colonel NELSON SHAURMAN, Ninetieth New York Volunteers. It is composed of the counties of Wilcox, Twiggs, Laurens, Washington, Jefferson, Johnson, Pulaski, Telfair, and Wilkinson.

In General C. R. WOOD's Department of Alabama, President JOHNSON has rescinded the order of Major-General THOMAS shutting up the Episcopal churches of Alabama until such time as they should be willing to repeat the prayer for the PRESIDENT of the United

States. THOMAS J. CARVER, Special Bonded Agent of the Treasury Department for Choctaw County, Alabama, tried at Mobile before a military commission, on the charge of fraud in cotton transactions, has been convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$90,000, and to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and until the fine is paid. The sentence has been approved by the Commanding General, and Nashville, Tenn., designated as the place of confinement.

In General T. J. WOODS' Department of Mississippi, General THOMAS visits Mississippi, by order of the PRESIDENT, to settle the conflict of authority between Governors SHARKEY and HUMPHREYS, both claiming the Governorship of that State. The Legislature had adopted a memorial to President JOHNSON, praying him to remove the Federal troops from that State.

In General STONEMAN's Department of Tennessee, the Memphis *Bulletin* of the 17th prints the decision of Judge TRIGG in the McCANN case. It assumes that the Rebels were belligerents, entitled to all the rights of civilized warfare, to the same extent as the United States. Consequently McCANN cannot be punished for an act done in the line of his duty as a Confederate officer. But as Congress has prohibited the judges of Federal courts from interference in such cases, he declines to issue the writ of *habeas corpus* prayed for. The Confederacy, he says, was not a government *de facto*. This decision averts a conflict of jurisdiction which might have been unpleasant. The Sheriff of Knox County was instructed to disregard the writ, and if necessary to call out the military to resist it. McCANN's friends applied some time since to General THOMAS' forces to aid in the execution of the writ, which they felt sure would be used. General THOMAS, however, declined furnishing the assistance requested, assuming that his duty was to sustain the State authorities. The citizens of Tullahoma, who destroyed the Freedmen's school-house some time since, were ordered by Major-General THOMAS to rebuild it. Compliance with this order being refused, General THOMAS sent a detachment of soldiers with directions to enforce the order, and put every citizen under guard until the requirements of the order were complied with.

The Military District of Western Kentucky has been broken up. All the brigade organizations in the Department have been discontinued, and all the commanding officers of regiments and posts have been ordered to report forthwith to Brevet Major-General JEFF. C. DAVIS.

In General CANBY's Department of Louisiana, officers of the Army who are in the occupation of confiscated or abandoned houses, as quarters, or offices, under the authority of the War Department, pursuant to the Acts of Congress, providing that such property shall be used for the support of the Army, are reminded, that, until restored by proper authority, the property in these houses is the property of the Government, and they are responsible for it to the Department of the Government from which they received it. They are advised to acquit themselves of this responsibility by taking proper receipts, before the property passes into the hands of those to whom it may be restored. General CANBY has issued an order discontinuing military provost-marshals throughout the State of Louisiana, except at posts where the duties are such that they cannot be performed by the commanding officer. Their authority and duties are transferred to civil functionaries. Colonel S. B. HOLABIRD, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Louisiana, is appointed a member of the joint commission for the purpose of selecting such portions of the Wharf and Levee space in the port of New Orleans, as may be required for the purposes of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments. The Commission will consist of Acting Rear-Admiral H. K. THATCHER, United States Navy, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; Hon. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; Colonel S. B. HOLABIRD, Additional Aide-de-Camp, United States Army. General CANBY issues a special order, setting forth that, upon satisfactory evidence that the resolution passed Feb. 4th, 1862, by the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, State of Louisiana, was passed by a minority of the Society, and did not represent the sentiments of the Society at large; and for the further reason, that the allegation that the

aforesaid Society violated the principles of their order by refusing to aid and comfort Union prisoners, who were members of their order, is not sustained by evidence; it is ordered that the military occupation of the Odd Fellows Hall, at the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, New Orleans, be terminated, and the building be put in possession of the trustees of the Association subject to the usual conditions of release.

In General WRIGHT's Department of Texas, the command of the Western District has been assigned to General WEITZEL. General STEELE has been relieved, and has been assigned to the Department of Columbia, including the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho—headquarters at Fort Vancouver. Letters received from Corpus Christi, Texas, dated as late as October 23, state that it was very sickly among the troops. General RUSSEL, commander of the post, and more than half his officers, were down with the broken-bone fever. His brigade was in daily expectation of being sent home and mustered out; but, as the pressure for transportation was so great, it was doubtful if the troops were removed before the early part of December. It is probable that by this time the order against mustering them out has reached the Rio Grande. All the Regular cavalry regiments, excepting the Fifth, have been ordered for duty to General MERRITT, at San Antonio, Texas. General SHERIDAN was lately at San Antonio.

The Indian nations who took part with the chivalry in the late war find difficulty in accepting "the PRESIDENT's reconstruction policy." That is to say, no doubt they would repudiate their war debts, without even the coy demurrers of the other Southerners, their pale-faced brethren. But some of them cannot bear to give up "their hewers of wood and drawers of water." Their fine instinctive sense of superiority to the descendants of HAM revolts at negro freedom. From Fort Smith, Arkansas, it is reported that the rebel Choctaws and Chickasaws are badly persecuting their former slaves. Our red brethren have been made to comprehend that the little privileges they have hitherto enjoyed in the way of shooting and beating their self-locomotive chattels are surely to be taken away by a barbarous Administration at Washington. Accordingly, they are making the most of the interval. We have already recorded the fact that the delegation of Fox Indians from the remnant of that tribe at present abiding in Iowa, who have been endeavoring to obtain some portion of the annuities of which they are now deprived by reason of abandoning their reservation in Kansas, have started homewards. No decision has been made concerning their requests thus far. Previous to their departure, about two hundred dollars' worth of presents were distributed among them, which will probably console them for a time for the lack of a favorable decision. The former Superintendent of the Southwestern Indian Agency has lately been attempting the discouraging task of settling the accounts of that agency in Washington. The Indian Bureau is notified from its Chippewa Agency in Minnesota that the tribes have been nearly all paid off their annuities, and that the disbursement will be continued this week. The Indians of the agency are said to be entirely amicable toward each other and their white brethren. The jobbers have been anxiously awaiting the result of their bids for an assorted stock of cloths, blankets, etc., which enter into the regular annuities of the Indian tribes, and which will involve the present year an expense to the Government of about half a million of dollars.

SHORT-GUN and SHORT-GUN's brother, two friendly redskins, of the Blackfeet tribe, have from their WHITE FATHER lately received a reward of a medal and money for rescuing two white women from the said WHITE FATHER's enemies, by employing the bribe of two of their own (SHORT-GUN's) horses. The WHITE FATHER's letter on this point is so interesting as to warrant copying it. The official document, elegantly engrossed on parchment and ornamented by a border of red, white and blue ribbons, was signed by the PRESIDENT, and delivered by the Secretary of the Interior. It will be observed that the wording of the letter is one which makes it intelligible to the comprehension of the Children of the Forest (who understand Indian-English), and that and the money made them feel "much well." The style is that rendered familiar

to us all by the entertaining novels of Cooper, and by the official Indian documents at Washington:—

I have learned from the commissioners sent by me to treat with the Indians whose country borders on the Missouri River and its tributaries that two of my red children—NORTAY-U-HAH, or SHORT GUN, and the brother of NORTAY-U-HAH, of the Blackfeet tribe of the Sioux or Dakota nation—have rescued two white women from my enemies, and gave their two horses in exchange for them. I am greatly pleased with this honorable and friendly conduct of NORTAY-U-HAH and his brother, and direct that one hundred silver dollars be given to him and one hundred to his brother, to enable each one to buy for himself another horse. I also direct fifty silver dollars to be given to each to pay him for his trouble in rescuing these white women and sending them to the white people; and as a memento of my perpetual friendship for NORTAY-U-HAH and his brother, so long as they remain friendly with my white children, I direct that a silver medal be given to each, with a suitable inscription, that all my red children and all my white children when they look upon it may know that their great father at Washington is greatly pleased with NORTAY-U-HAH and his brother. I also write my name on this paper and direct that it be given to NORTAY-U-HAH, and a duplicate to his brother, that they may know that the silver money and the silver medals have been sent by me to them from Washington.

By special order of the War Department Brevet Major-General SULLY has been assigned to the command of the Military District of Upper Missouri. Brevet Major-General FRANK WHEATON, commanding the District of Nebraska, removed his headquarters from Fort Laramie to Omaha, Nebraska, seven hundred miles distant, on the 7th inst. The Cheyenne Indians have been occasionally doing some mischief on the Overland road, but as they have invariably been pursued and punished, they will doubtless soon be brought to terms, now that the forces of General WHEATON are in shape for hunting them out.

In General HALLECK's Military Division of the Pacific, it is ordered that the Volunteer troops in the Division will be mustered out as soon as they can be replaced by Regulars now there and en-route to the Pacific coast. The Commanding General, Department of California, is to immediately muster out such Volunteers as can be dispensed with from his command, and the commanding officer of the Department of the Columbia is to immediately replace the Volunteers by Regular troops, and assemble the former at the proper rendezvous for muster out.

We have received the following late news from the Pacific coast:—Headquarters Second Regiment U. S. Artillery, are established at Fort Point, San Francisco harbor. Brevet Brigadier-General WILLIAM H. FRENCH, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Artillery, has been appointed inspector of artillery for forts and batteries in San Francisco harbor. Brevet Brigadier-General JAMES M. ROBINSON, Captain Second Artillery, has been placed in command of Alcatraz Island. The Eighth regiment California Infantry, has been mustered out of service. Surgeon JOSEPH C. BAILEY, U. S. Army, has been ordered to Benicia Barracks. The Second battalion, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, has been distributed in the Department of Columbia, as follows—headquarters at Fort Vancouver, W. T.: Company A, (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel COPPINGER's), at Fort Dalles, Oregon; Company B, at Cape Disappointment, W. T.; Company E, (Lieutenant-Colonel O'BEIRNE's), at Fort Lapwai, Idaho; Company F, (Brevet Colonel ROSS's), at Fort Stedacom, W. T.; Company G, at Fort Colville, W. T.; Company H, at Camp Curry, Oregon.

In General McDOWELL's Department of California, by the direction of the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, transportation will be furnished to Mr. O. DAVIDSON, Special Indian Agent, for the goods in his charge from either Drum Barracks or Fort Yuma to Tubac, Arizona. The officers of the Quartermaster's Department at Drum Barracks and Fort Yuma, will, if called on by Mr. DAVIDSON for this purpose, report their compliance with this order, specifying the amount and kind of transportation furnished. At the Presidio of San Francisco, Major UPDEGRAFF is in command of the companies of his regiment, the Ninth Infantry, stationed at that post. Hospital Steward BARSTOW has been assigned to duty at the same point, where, also, a Medical Board, consisting of Surgeon BAILEY and Assistant Surgeons JAQUETTE and SMART are now in session, for the purpose of carrying into effect the requirement of War Department Circular, No. 15, dated April 7, 1865. The Board will convene one day in each week until otherwise directed. Major HARVEY A. ALLEN, Second United States Artillery, is assigned to the command of Benicia Barracks. The companies of the Second United States Artillery are assigned as follows:—Alcatraz, three

companies; Fort Point, two companies; Angel Island, one company. The companies will be designated by the regimental commander. The additional companies for Alcatraz and Fort Point, will be sent there on the muster-out of the companies of the Eighth Infantry, C. V. A Board of Inspection on the Artillery horses to be furnished under contract for the two companies of Light Artillery, lately assembled in San Francisco, to inspect, in conjunction with the inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, the horses which were offered. A report was to be made in the case of every horse inspected, and when a horse is rejected a full statement was to be given of the cause of rejection, accompanied by a description of the horse, the date of inspection, and whatever may be necessary to a full understanding of the case. The Board consists of Brevet Major SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN, Captain Second Artillery, and Captain EDWARD B. WILLISTON, Second Artillery.

The headquarters of the Second United States artillery will be established at Fort Point; Brevet Brigadier-General FRENCH relieving Colonel A. L. ANDERSON, Eighth infantry, C. V., in command of that post, and as Inspector of Artillery for the forts and batteries in the harbor of San Francisco. Two of the companies of the Ninth United States infantry, now at Presidio, to be designated by the regimental commander, will proceed immediately at Fort Churchill, Nevada. Thence one of the companies, to be designated by the District Commander, will proceed to Fort Ruby and relieve the company of Nevada Volunteers stationed there. On being relieved the latter company will be mustered out of service. One company of the Ninth United States infantry will proceed immediately via Smoke Creek to the Camp at Summit Lake, Nevada, and relieve the two companies of the Sixth infantry, C. V., now there, which latter will be mustered out of service. A guard and patrol of one commissioned officer and twenty-five non-commissioned officers and privates is now detailed daily from the companies of the Ninth United States infantry stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty in San Francisco, reporting to Major ALFRED MORTON, Seventh infantry, C. V., Provost-Marshal.

Major-General STEELE, who has just returned from his command on the Rio Grande, has been assigned to the command of the Department of Columbia, in place of General WRIGHT, who was lost by the wreck of the steamer running between California and Oregon.

In another column is given a list of the officers of the steam sloop *Sucata*, which has been recently commissioned for the purpose of testing the practicability of adding to their other acquirements a sufficient knowledge of the practical working of the steam engine, to enable the future officers of the Navy to perform the duties of the engineer, or keep a watch on deck, as they may be assigned.

The number of officers on board a steamer has always appeared to the casual visitor as greatly disproportioned; if the vessel be in port, he sees that a large number of them are without any apparent occupation; if he make a passage at sea under steam, that another set of officers have apparently a nominal control of the vessel, and act a subordinate part. To endeavor to unite these qualities in one individual, has long been the aim of many distinguished naval men, and in this vessel it is proposed to put it in practical operation.

A dozen midshipmen, of the last graduating class, who have had the usual theoretical and practical instruction in all the branches taught at the Naval Academy, are attached to this vessel; they will keep alternate watches in the engine room and on the quarter deck, under the supervision of the officers, until competent to discharge both duties; thus completing their practical instruction in seamanship, navigation, and nautical astronomy, and steam engineering.

While this experiment is one of great interest, it certainly demands of the young officers a very high degree of capacity and acquirement.

It is already required as essential that the officer shall be a thorough seaman, a good practical navigator, well acquainted with the theory and practice of gunnery, a linguist, speaking at least one foreign tongue, versed in the code of naval laws and discipline, with a sufficient knowledge of international law not to embroil the Government, commit himself, or fail to assert our rights and protect our countrymen on a distant coast. It has been contended by some, that if the Engineer is so important, why should not he acquire the sciences in the above recited list? It may be replied that the acquisition of the first three branches require a general theoretical knowledge, which includes

the theory of engineering, leaving only the practice to be acquired. The construction of the steam engine, like that of the ship, being in a very small degree connected with its proper management, is necessarily and properly confided to a special corps.

The result is looked forward to with much interest, pending which, it would be unwise to predict for the experiment, either success or failure.

THE FENIAN WAR IN CANADA.

THE distinguished President of the late Southern Confederacy, now at Fort Monroe, would seem, according to the press reporters, to have made a sort of Delphos of his casemate, from which he emits oracular utterances to his visitors upon various public topics. Being interrogated lately on the interesting topic of Fenianism, he gave his opinion of that "peculiar institution" in the following terse sentences:—"It's a bubble." Now, on such a subject, the distinguished ex-President is certainly an expert; for no one ought to know better than he what a bubble Republic is, after having been so long the Head Centre, as it were, of that globular, rainbow-hued film known as the Southern Confederacy. If the O'MAHONY of secession had only told us how soon this later bubble of Fenianism was to burst—to "melt and dissolve itself into a dew"—to what size it could be blown before explosion—what prismatic glories it could display on its surface under the sun of prosperity, his professional opinion would be still more important.

Fenianism has made successive demonstrations in three parts of the world—in Ireland, in Canada and in the United States. Of all these, the Canadian movement is now the one exciting most attention. The Canada people first became thoroughly alarmed on the subject of Fenianism about a month ago, when a curious rumor was started. It was said that the whole demonstration upon Ireland was merely a feint, and that the ridiculous little squabbles between excited ballad-singers and vigorous "Peelers" was really to occupy the British mind and to concentrate British troops in Erin. Meanwhile, Canada West was to be the real seat of war. That region would be suddenly and unsparingly struck when the British troops were in Ireland, and "when the St. Lawrence was closed by icebergs," and an Irish Republic started with as much right to recognition from the United States as ever the Republic of Secession had a right to recognition from England. At once, night patrols, frontier posts, drills, inspections, enrolling volunteers, and similar warlike movements began, and Canada was in a flame of excitement. Everybody talked of the Fenian invasion, got out his old queen's arm, or horse-pistol, to personally repel it, and prayed for forgiveness in the matter of having permitted rebel raids from Canada to Vermont and New York. "A proposed raid upon the Canadian banks" was one of the first alarms started. The papers called upon the government to take the arms from the volunteers, lest the Fenians should get them, to establish patrols on the frontiers, and inaugurate a passport system.

It was, however, last week that the alarm culminated. Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, Kingston and Quebec were the centres of chief excitement. It reminds one exactly of our own performances in Maryland and Pennsylvania on the occasion of EARLY's raid. And, particularly in the amusingly absurd contradictions of one rumor with another, its reassertion by a third for the purpose of denial by a fourth—some of our experiences with raiding parties were reenacted. For example, a Hamilton dispatch of the 14th, to the Toronto *Leader*, stated that there had been 750 Fenians in the former city, but that Bishop FARRELL successfully suppressed the whole organization, and "only a few Fenians" were now to be found. On the same day, the Hamilton *Times* declared its belief that though the Fenian movement there was "insane," it would be attempted. So, too, the Toronto telegram, of the 15th, declared:—"There is no alarm here as to Fenian movements." "It is thought, however, that some sort of raiding operations might be attempted on the frontier and the authorities have merely taken the necessary precautions to prevent mischief being done. The prevalent feeling is altogether derisive of the whole business." Those were brave words, especially as on that same evening there was a grand panic in Toronto. Troops marched to and fro; there was "arming in hot haste," and the tramp of men at midnight in the streets was like that in "Belgium's fair capital" on the eve of Waterloo. And, next morning, the 16th, an entirely different song was sung by the Toronto telegram, as follows:—"The Fenian campaign is opened! Intense excitement prevailed yesterday. The government placed troops at the disposal of the Mayor, and informed him of a probable early attack on the city, with instructions to take as many prisoners as possible." The alarm lasted all that day, and, on the 17th, the Toronto telegraph resumed its usual tranquillity, announcing that "the Fenian excitement of the last two days has apparently disappeared. A general feeling of confidence now prevails that all necessary precautions have been taken to prevent lawless depredations by members of the Brotherhood." Another example of these rumors, which are so correct a thermometer of excitement, occurred in Quebec, where reports were started, on the 11th, of a Fenian meeting being held in a ship-yard the night previous. The Quebec *Mercury*, of the same day, gives the name of EDMOND RONAYNE, late teacher to the British and Canadian school in Quebec, as having attained the rank and dignity of Head Centre of Fenian Brotherhood for Quebec. On the next day, it was announced that the Fenian Head-Centre of Quebec—an ex-schoolmaster—had left for parts unknown, carrying with him the money collected from the dupes in that city; "a very appropriate end to the Fenian swindle in that city."

In order to get a better idea, however, of how "the Fenian campaign," as the Toronto *Leader* calls it, actually "opened," it will be necessary to note the preparations and the feeling. One of the first things done by the Executive Council, with regard to the "Fenian Swindle," was, to pass an order calling out nine companies of the volunteers to be stationed in garrisons along the frontier; at the same time the volunteer force was put directly under the orders of the commander of the forces. Instantly, the movements began. Captain FARRER's "Garrison" battery of artillery was ordered from Ottawa to Fort Washington, at Prescott, and so great was the enthusiasm manifested that members who desired to enter the ranks had to be refused permission. From Montreal a company of Chasseurs Canadiens was ordered to the frontier, and "200 more than could be accepted were desirous to volunteer." From Woodstock, Captain BEARD's company of volunteers was ordered out. Word was sent to the commanders of the London volunteers to increase their respective companies to the full standard, and Captain McPHERSON, of that city, received orders to hold his company in readiness for active service. Lieutenant-Colonel DURIE was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Canada West. Colonel TAYLOR was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for the London District. One volunteer company was sent to Windsor and one to Sarnia. Two companies of the Sixteenth Regiment were quartered at Stratford. General NAPIER went to Windsor, surveying the position there, and thence to Toronto. The people of Chatham were asked to grant free quarters to a company of regulars, and the corporation of the town hastened to provide the necessary accommodation. The exhibition building in London was prepared for the accommodation of the Sixtieth Rifles. Toronto and Hamilton each furnished a company, and the composition of each of these nine companies appear to have been a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, one bugler and sixty men. The Toronto company was stationed at Sarnia.

With a canny foresight as to the probable move of "the enemy," aided by the remembrance of the famous Rebel raids on St. Albans, the Canadians naturally thought of their banks as the first probable "objective" of the enemy. The banks in Montreal and Toronto accordingly armed their clerks and posted guards over the specie-vaults, and the brokers proposed to establish a night-patrol. The government, too, continued to organize all the militia force of the provinces. All the companies of volunteer militia are to be filled up to sixty-five men, and all able-bodied men from eighteen to forty-five years of age, were announced as liable to be drafted into the "service militia." For the comfort of all concerned, it was stated that the steamship *Thames* arrived in Quebec, having a cargo for Quebec and Montreal, among which was a large amount of government stores in ammunition, Armstrong guns and 600 barrels of powder for Quebec.

In Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton, of course, the chief preparations were made. Hamilton furnished a company, as we have said, from Colonel BOOKER's 13th Battalion, "at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Volunteers at 'the Drill Shed.'" The Hamilton *Spectator* said that it trusted "that the 13th will muster in force, and show by 'their readiness in responding to the call, that they are determined to defend the old flag to the utmost.'" Nevertheless, a dispatch, on the 15th, from Hamilton, stated that:—"Nobody has the least fear of a Fenian raid; and, in spite of every exertion, the existence of Fenians cannot be traced here. The supposed rendezvous, where some 'individual thought he 'smelt a rat,' turns out to be in the air, the heavy loads of boxes containing arms and ammunition are not to be found. In a word, the whole thing 'was downright fudge.'" In Montreal, at noon of the 16th, the detachment from the battalion of Chasseurs Canadiens, under command of Major Cinq-Mars, paraded at the Victoria Hall, Haymarket square, the customary oath having been administered by Lieutenant-Colonel GEORGE SMITH, A. A. G. Militia. The men were served with their knapsacks and haversacks, and again closely inspected by Colonel McDUGALL, Adjutant-General of Militia, Colonel DYDE, Commandant, and Brigade Major McPHERSON. The detachments paraded in heavy marching order, and presented a fine soldier-like appearance under arms. Colonel McDUGALL addressed the officers and men in French and English, expressing his great satisfaction with their appearance on

parade. This force and the Quebec Volunteer Company, all under command of Major Cinq-Mars, are now at Niagara.

It is in Toronto, however, that the Fenian alarm has been the wildest. On Wednesday evening of last week, the city was in arms. On that day, the 15th, General MICHEL, the Administrator of the Government, telegraphed General NAPIER, commanding at Montreal, to prepare for a Fenian outbreak that same night, with a movement "on the drill shed." General NAPIER at once put himself into communication with the Mayor, and the latter remained in communication with the military authorities during the whole of the night. General MICHEL's letter urged upon General NAPIER the necessity of keeping troops in readiness for any emergency, and inquired what force the civil power had at command. About 150 men, belonging to the Forty-seventh regiment, were placed under arms and in full marching trim, with knapsacks, firearms, caps, &c., and the sentry boxes were increased at headquarters and removed to more open positions. A patrol of twenty men was detailed for duty on the streets of the city. The military police force was also doubled and a guard of six men each placed at the private residences of Colonel NAPIER and Colonel LOWERY, and the horses of the Royal artillery were harnessed and held in readiness for the first blast of the trumpet. A guard of sixty volunteers was also placed at the drill shed, and the utmost vigilance was observed by the military and civil authorities. The whole of the police force was also ordered on duty in expectation of an unusual disturbance of some kind or other. A large number of the banks and other public and private buildings were guarded.

Now, after all this note of preparation, the Fenians did not come—not a Fenian. The sons of the Sunburst were not visible in Canada. The next evening the Toronto telegrams said that "the excitement has somewhat subsided, 'but troops still continue under arms and patrols are out.' 'The attack is nightly looked for. Many discharged 'American soldiers are in the city.' And, in the evening, there was a great gathering of Orangemen, in Orange Hill, at which some fierce resolutions were passed against Fenians. Then the Orangemen armed themselves with revolvers and knives, and the Catholics took to counter-arming. Meanwhile, at Montreal, the minister of militia eulogized, in a speech, the ardor displayed by the Volunteer Rifle corps in going to the frontier, and said that if some of the older officers were not sent out it was that they might stay in the centre of the system, 'to organize victory,' as CARNOT was said to have done, leaving it to the younger men to go to the front and do the fighting. From present appearances there will not be much fighting done. Not a single culprit was arrested, so far as it appears, during the campaign against the Toronto Drill-Shed."

THE REVOLT IN JAMAICA.

WHEN the negro population of St. Thomas-in-the-East made their first demonstrations against the Jamaica authorities, and began their work of plunder and massacre, it was feared that this was only a part of an organized conspiracy against the whites, extending over the entire island. Martial law was immediately proclaimed, and the authorities hastened to take such steps as were deemed necessary in view of this alarming theory. Subsequent facts, however, showed that this general conspiracy had no existence except in the exaggerated fears of the white population, and that the outbreak—sanguinary and determined as it was—originated in local disaffection, and was confined to the parish in which it occurred.

The facts are briefly these:—On the 7th of October last, a colored prisoner was rescued by a mob of negroes from the magistrates of the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-East. This lawless act was soon followed by other demonstrations of violence, which increased to such an alarming degree that the local authorities sent to the Governor, at Spanish Town, for military assistance. Meantime, the most incredible rumors spread like wildfire through the community. It was reported and currently believed that the negroes had been preparing for months for a general uprising; that the country was full of secret revolutionary associations, which unwilling negroes were forced to join on pain of death. According to the "confessions" of some prisoners, the 19th of October had been set by the conspirators for the work of plunder and massacre to commence in every parish in the island. These reports aggravated the general anxiety. An attempt to arrest a ringleader in the movement was successfully resisted by the negroes, and several of the police sent to make the arrest were captured. They were not ill-treated, however, and were at length released on parole.

The first actual conflict took place on the 11th in Morant Bay, in the above-named parish, where a small force of volunteers had been collected to defend the government buildings. A mob of about five hundred negroes, armed with muskets, cutlasses, and clubs, forced their way into the village, and advanced to the Court-House. The Custos, Baron VON KETELHRODT, standing on the steps, exhorted them not to enter the square. As they continued to advance, he read

the riot act, which was heeded but little. The volunteers then fired upon them twice, killing and wounding a large number; but, as the miscreants continued to advance—their leader dancing an African war-dance and flourishing a long stick—the whites took counsel of discretion, and prudently sought shelter in the Court-House, from the windows of which they could pick off the rioters without exposing themselves to danger. Finding themselves unable to dislodge the volunteers, the negroes commenced plundering the stores for ammunition. About five o'clock in the afternoon, the roof of the Court-House was fired, and the Custos and other gentlemen, after attempting in vain to hold a parley with the rioters, opened the doors and made a rush for their lives. Cries were raised: "Now we have the 'Baron! Kill him! kill him!'"—and soon loud shouts announced that the deed was done. Several other gentlemen were also killed. The dead bodies were shockingly mutilated by the rioters. These outrages were continued through the rest of that day and the next. Houses were plundered and burned in several parts of the parish, and numerous murders were committed. But it must not be forgotten that large numbers of the blacks not only refused to join the mob, but protected white families, and, by timely warning, or by expostulation with the insurgents, saved many lives and much valuable property.

On the third day of the outbreak, help began to arrive. Troops were landed near the scene of disturbance. The insurgents hoped, it is said, that the military, who were all colored troops, would side with them; but loyalty or discipline prevailed, and the insurgents, finding their game up, began to scatter in all directions.

Finding there was no more fighting to be done, the military authorities at once organized courts-martial for the trial of all the rebels apprehended. They soon had their hands full. The negroes came in from every quarter, and gave themselves up. The form of trial was brief and summary, and, as the courts were "organized to convict," the hangmen, too, had their hands full. It is estimated that, in less than three weeks, more than fifteen hundred insurgents were tried and executed. This is bloody work; but it was perhaps necessary to strike terror into the hearts of the negro population, and teach them the cost of rebellion.

The master-spirit of the outbreak is supposed to have been a wealthy and well-educated negro, named GEORGE WILLIAM GORDON, a noted politician, and formerly a member of the Assembly. He took no active part in the late disturbances; but his speeches and proclamations were of an incendiary character, well calculated, though perhaps not intended, to excite the blacks to insurrection. He was arrested on the 17th ult., brought to trial on the 21st, was convicted, and executed on the 23d. On the same gallows on which he perished were hanging eighteen other conspirators. PAUL BOGLE, a negro clergyman, in whose chapel the outbreak was planned, was captured a day or two after the execution of GORDON. He, with his brother, and an old negro named BUIE, who acted as general of the insurgents, was tried, convicted, and hanged on the same day.

Since the suppression of the outbreak, the authorities have discovered a number of treasonable documents, among which is a plan of Kingston, presenting the points at which the city was to be fired; the points to which it was expected the authorities would repair; the points at which the massacre was to commence; and the points at which posts were to be stationed, so as to cut off the flight of those who escaped to the roads leading out of the city. The conspirators were to await the arrival of the troops at the scene of conflagration, and then, on a given signal, were to seize the camp, the barracks, the arsenal, and the batteries; there was to have followed a general massacre in every street from both ends, every house being entered and searched. It is asserted that General LAMOTHE, a Haytian refugee, was implicated in this plot. He has been arrested, and will be put on trial.

There is still no evidence that the uprising had been long premeditated, or that it involved the whole island. No disturbance existed in any other parish than that of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and even there only a portion of the negro population took part in the insurrection. At last accounts, the whole island was quiet, and no fears were entertained of a renewal of the disturbances. Trials and executions still continued, however—the authorities being determined to punish all who have been concerned in actual murders or cases of arson. Their efficiency in this work cannot be questioned. Fifteen hundred executions in three weeks is rather sharp justice, even for British officials. Though none of the insurgents were blown from the mouths of cannon, they were shot and hanged with extraordinary haste. It is said that eight miles of a certain road were strewed so thickly with dead bodies as to be rendered impassable. These executions have had the desired effect. The island is restored to tranquillity, and the terror-stricken blacks are not likely to renew the outbreak.

BRIGADIER-General Edward W. Smith has been appointed Chief of Staff to Major-General Terry.

THE SHENANDOAH.

THE mystery which for several months past has attended the movements of the Rebel cruiser *Shenandoah*, has been at length dispelled, by her arrival at an English port. As near as we can gather from the meagre accounts in English papers, the story of her final cruise is as follows: It will be remembered that after leaving Melbourne, Australia, where he received a fresh stock of supplies, Captain WADDELL sailed for the North Pacific, for the avowed purpose of destroying the American whaling fleet in that quarter. Notwithstanding that he was repeatedly told, both by English and French skippers, as well as by the captured whalers, that the war between the North and the South had terminated, he refused to believe them, and continued on his destructive errand. Long after the total collapse of the Rebel power, Captain WADDELL captured, and sunk or burned vessel after vessel in the Arctic and Ochotsk seas; and he might have continued on in the same course until the present time, had he not, on the 2d of August last, fallen in with the British Bark *Barracouta*, from whose captain he professes to have received the first intelligence of the downfall of the Confederacy on which he was willing to place reliance.

After this, it was of course impossible for him to proceed further with the work of burning American ships. He stowed away his guns and ammunition in the hold, and at once headed his ship for Liverpool, as the only port in which he was sure of personal safety. During the whole of the long voyage, the *Shenandoah* was not met by a single vessel. Consequently no report of her was received in any part of the world, until she unexpectedly made her appearance, on the 6th inst., at the port of Liverpool. On arriving near the port, Captain WADDELL took a pilot on board, of whom he innocently inquired whether the war was really at an end. Receiving the affirmative answer, which he no doubt expected, he requested the pilot to take him alongside a British man-of-war, if there was one in the river.

As she steamed up the Mersey, she excited a great deal of attention, from the fact that she carried the Confederate flag. She was placed alongside H. B. M. S. *Donegal*, her flag was lowered for the last time, and a British crew, assisted by custom-house officers, was placed in charge of her.

The next day, Captain WADDELL was permitted to go on shore on parole, for the purpose of communicating with a "Southern house" in Liverpool, returning to the ship as soon as he had transacted his business. The *Shenandoah* meanwhile remained in charge of Captain PAYNTER, of the *Donegal*, and a strict watch was maintained to prevent the escape of any of her crew.

Immediately on arriving at Liverpool, Captain WADDELL sought communication with Earl RUSSELL. In a letter, addressed to the British Premier he says:

In obedience to orders, I found myself in the Arctic and Ochotsk seas, far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, and in consequence of this awkward circumstance I was engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June. I was ignorant of the reverses suffered by the Confederates and the total obliteration of the government under which I acted. I received the first intelligence of the downfall of the Confederate cause on the 3d of August from the British bark *Barracouta*, and desisted immediately from further acts of war until I could communicate with a European port and learn if the intelligence were true. I could not have been sensible that the tales told by American ships were true, but merely upon the statement of a British captain I diligently sought for a precedent in law writers for guidance in the future control, management and final disposal of the vessel, but found none. Finding the authority questionable under which I acted I immediately ceased cruising and shaped my course for the Atlantic. I did not feel justified in destroying the vessel, but, on the contrary, thought the ship should revert to the American Government. I therefore sought Liverpool to learn the news, and, if not without foundation, to surrender the ship, with her guns, stores and apparel complete, to the British government, for such disposition as it should deem proper.

No mention is made, in any of the foreign papers or dispatches, of any action in the matter, on the part of the American Minister; but it is not likely that he omitted to take such steps as he thought necessary to maintain the interests of the Government. The English press took up the matter with great warmth; and the question whether Captain WADDELL and his crew should be tried for the crime of piracy was discussed in all the leading papers. It was the general opinion that as grave charges had been brought against them, a trial would be necessary, either to liberate or convict them, and that the trial should take place in England, before an English jury. At the same time, fears were expressed that the return of the privateer to the port whence she sailed on her destructive errand might involve the United States and England in grave complications; and the *Times*, *Star*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, and other influential journals, expressed their intense disgust at the preference shown by the ex-rebel cruiser for an English port as the terminating point of his career.

The British Government seemed to have acted with unusual promptness. Apparently taking Captain WADDELL's statement as reliable, they gave immediate orders for his release, and that of his crew from arrest, for the reason that they could find no legal grounds for their detention. On the afternoon of the 8th inst., only two days after the arrival of the *Shenandoah* in the Mersey, Captain PAYNTER received orders for London to liberate such of her crew as were not British subjects. It was found, on inquiring, that there was no one on board who claimed that honor,

and the whole crew were allowed to go ashore. It then appeared that most of the men were citizens of Liverpool, and these, on being landed, immediately drove off to their homes. It was noticed that the whole crew were paid off in American dollars, and appeared to have plenty of money in their pockets. The disembarkation presented a scene of much excitement. Officers and men openly rejoiced at the termination of their cruise; and boasted of the fact that the *Shenandoah* displayed the last Confederate flag. They stood in groups about the landing, eagerly canvassing their future prospects. Most of them seemed puzzled by their own position. How they came to be liberated, and on what grounds, they were not very clear about, though at the fact itself they were all particularly elated.

On the tenth, the *Shenandoah* was surrendered to the American Consul at Liverpool. He took immediate possession of her, and engaged a captain and crew to take her to New York.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

THE continent of South America is just now emphatically the continent of revolutions. From Point Gallinas to Cape Horn, from Cape St. Roque to Cape Blanco, it seems to be one continuous scene of hostilities. The regions of peace are the exceptional regions. If, for a brief moment, one of the numerous subdivisions enjoys a respite from war's alarms, along all its borders it hears the rumble of its neighbor's cannon. Such, indeed, is the case with Chili, which lies along the westerly boundary of the Argentine Republic, now at war with Paraguay. But, from Venezuela to Patagonia, the rule is revolution, and the exception tranquillity. In torrid climates one might expect perpetual broils; but they have them also in Chili.

Chili (or *Chile*, as it is written in Spanish), is perfectly well-known geographically as the long, slender strip of land lying along the Pacific Ocean, between the sea and the Andes. It is noteworthy that one of the main points involved in the present dispute, so far as we are concerned, has to do with the geographical condition of the country. It is another instance of a question upon the efficiency of a blockade; like that which was momentarily raised in our possession of the entrances to the Southern ports, strung along on their enormous sea-line. We must therefore describe a little the country. Chili extends no less than 18 degrees in latitude, while it has less than 4 of longitude—being contained between lat. 25° 22' to 43° 30' S., and lon. 70° to 74° W. It has a direct length of about 1,150 miles, from north to south, and a breadth averaging about 100 miles—or, more correctly, from 88 to 130. It contains probably about 200,000 square miles, but this estimate is in doubt. The Andes separate it from the Argentine Republic and from Patagonia on the east, while it touches Bolivia on the north, and is washed on the south and the west by the Pacific. The other geographical facts concerning the country, so far as the present war is concerned, do not require much notice. That the surface is mountainous, filled with ridges and ravines or valleys between; that it is very rich in mineral treasures, but generally sterile, and little productive of vegetation; that its climate is healthy, and at this time, when the winter is just giving way to spring, favorable for military operations; that its chief exports are copper, silver, wheat, hides, wool, and hemp—these facts are generally well understood.

For the war between Spain and Chili there is a real cause, probably, quite independent of the flimsy pretext. It is well remembered that, some time ago, when Spain commenced her aggressions upon Peru, and seized the Chincha islands, with their wealth of guano, Chili honorably refused to sanction this outrage on her sister republic. She proclaimed perfect neutrality between the belligerents. Amongst other things, she refused to allow the Spanish war-vessels operating against Peru, to coal in her ports. This, and a few less prominent acts, created difficulties between Spain and Chili, the former demanding reparation. However, the Spanish Minister resident in Chili, Señor TAYIRA, arranged the whole matter peacefully with the President of Chili, and it was thought that there the matter would drop. Not so, however. Spain (instigated, as is alleged, though without positive proof, by the omnipresent NAROLAN III.) eagerly seized on their little differences to force war upon Chili. Her object is palpable: it is to make an onslaught on the lines of Pacific republics, so that, out of the general crash, she could secure some fragments. Accordingly, although the Spanish Minister had expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanations of Chili, his Government rejected his negotiations. On the 17th of September, the anniversary of Chilean independence, Admiral PAREJA arrived at Valparaiso, in his frigate *Villa de Madrid*, dropped anchor, and immediately sent a long and elaborate document to the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs. From this it appeared, first, that he [was clothed with diplomatic powers to settle the differences which everybody in Chili thought were settled. He stated that Señor TAYIRA's arrangements were not sanctioned, and proceeded to reiterate Spain's demands. His principal

points, of course, related to the coaling of the ships—complain that Spanish vessels had been refused that privilege, while the Peruvian steamer *Lorundi* not only received coal at Valparaiso, but enlisted men there; and a French man-of-war was allowed to receive coal, when at war with the republic of Mexico, while the ships of Spain were refused the same, because at war with Peru. Besides, the Admiral set forth "the outrages and insulting cries and threats committed and uttered against Spain, in front of the house then occupied as her Most Catholic Majesty's Legation, not sufficiently punished," and "the publication of the disgraceful newspaper called the *San Martin*, whose columns were filled daily with the grossest attacks against Spain, and the objects dearest to Spaniards." And, in fine, he announced that his orders were to procure satisfactory explanations for each of these grievances; and, moreover, that one of the forts of the republic should salute the Spanish ensign with a salvo of twenty-one guns, which salute would be answered by one of an equal number to the Chilean flag. This insulting demand he made with a threat of "consequences which may arise," among which were the commencement of hostilities within four days from the date of that imperious document. In case of using force, he added, he would insist on additional indemnification for any injury to the Spanish squadron, or to Spanish subjects, or Spanish property, which might be caused by Chili.

The reply of the Chilean Government was prompt and pointed. It refused the demand in toto. The affair, it said, had already been settled by the accredited Spanish Minister; new and insulting claims had been proffered; and a hostile fleet and threats had been sent to enforce them. It was beneath the dignity of any country to listen to such proposals in such a form. "Chili," said the reply, "cannot confess itself culpable of imaginary insults against Spain, nor accept the humiliating and disgraceful proposal that the Spanish flag should be saluted by the guns of the republic—a proposition which is peremptorily and firmly refused." Admiral PAREJA instantly rejoined by repeating his ultimatum, in terms more insulting than before, and declared that since "an apology for the insults offered by 'Chili to Spain' was refused, at 6 o'clock on the 24th, he would 'seek to obtain, with the force at his command,' the required reparation. On the 23d, the Chilean Government replied that the republic refused to 'submit herself to such dishonorable and unjustifiable propositions as those offered now to her. Chili will never buy peace at the cost of her rights and her honor. The government of the republic henceforth refuses, whatever future contingencies may arise, all demands for indemnification arising from the employment of the forces at the command of the Spanish Admiral.'"

So ended the first series of correspondence. Meanwhile another had opened, in which some different parties were introduced. The Chilean Government had at once laid the whole affair before the Diplomatic Corps resident at Santiago. This body sent to Admiral PAREJA a remonstrance against the precipitate character of his action, signed by the representatives of the United States, England, France, Prussia, Colombia and Guatemala, headed by our own Minister, Mr. NELSON. They also protested against any act of hostility on the part of Spain toward Chili, that might prejudice the persons or property of their respective nations. Three letters seem to have passed from the ministers to the Admiral, and two or three from him, in reply. All the points were reviewed on both sides, and the points made by the Chilean Government rehearsed. But they insisted particularly that the Admiral "presents an ultimatum before opening negotiations." The Diplomatic Corps further say, that they have reason to believe that "Chili would not have refused to give satisfactory explanations, if the Admiral had asked them in an amicable manner; but it was impossible that she should accede to the demands made in a threatening tone by a peremptory ultimatum." Before this correspondence was concluded, hostilities had commenced.

Now we come to a new phase in the quarrel. On the 24th of September, Admiral PAREJA issued a circular to the consular bodies in Chili, notifying them that the ports of the republic were in a state of blockade. On the next day, the 25th, President PEREZ announced in a Proclamation that Spain had begun war by declaring a blockade of the Chilean ports, and that the republic, thus provoked, accepted the war raised against her. On the 26th, Congress renewed the declaration of war, and authorized the contraction of a loan of twenty million dollars. On the 27th, more than two hundred of the foreign merchants of Valparaiso met and sent a memorial to Foreign Consuls, in which they said Admiral PAREJA's high-handed injustice was not only ruinous to themselves, but contrary to the rights and duties of the representatives of civilized nations. They therefore suggested that all the foreign force under the influence or command of the foreign consuls, in those seas, be brought to Valparaiso without delay for the protection of the mercantile interests. They, however, resolved to be at the cost of placing one of the steamers of the English

line at the consular disposal, should it be deemed necessary for the more speedy and effectual carrying out of the consular views for protection, whatever those might be.

It must not be supposed that the foreign consuls will recognize any such flimsy blockade as that which Admiral PAREJA is now endeavoring to enforce. Indeed they have addressed the Spanish Admiral, requesting him to state with precision, which are the ports which he considers effectually blockaded by the fact of his having posted in those ports a sufficient naval force to close their entrance; as they cannot conceive how, with six ships or so at his command, he can prevent the entry to twenty or twenty-five ports. The Valparaiso *Mercurio* asserts that the blockade, declared by PAREJA to be a blockade of the whole coast of Chili, he has not been able to render effectual even at Valparaiso, where the two great lumbering frigates *Villa de Madrid* and *Resolucion* have been preposterously impotent to prevent the entry and anchorage of many ships. PAREJA declares 2,000 kilometres, or about 1,240 English miles of coast, with more than twenty ports, blockaded by four or five slow frigates, a transport and a dispatch boat. On the 25th of September, six merchant vessels came in easily, by sunlight, and without any preparation for running a blockade, most of them without receiving any notification. The Spanish Admiral imperiously demanded that these vessels should leave the port immediately, but their Consuls refused to accede to such a violation of maritime law, which rules that a blockade to be respected must be efficient. Of the Spanish blockading fleet the *Blanca* was at Caldera, the *Bezenquela* at Coquimbo, the *Villa de Madrid*, *Resolucion* and *Vencedora* at Valparaiso, and the *Marques de la Victoria* at the southern ports.

So rests the war at present. Chili has boldly accepted the issue forced upon her, and taken vigorous measures for defence. She has provided for raising the army and navy, and for providing money by loans and war-taxes, and systems of national currency. Ports of entry have been created, and the employes are to be removed from one point to another, as they are required. The coal miners of Soto and Coronel have been transferred to American proprietors. This step has been dictated by the probability that the Spanish squadron would attempt to take coal by force from their depôts. The Chilean war steamers *Esmeralda*, Captain WILLIAMS, and *Maipie*, Captain COSTA, left Valparaiso, 18th of September, well provisioned and with plenty of money for a long voyage. It is said that the government of Chili has issued sixty letters-of-marque, twenty-five of which have been sent to our country.

Chili has an enormous coast-line. Admiral PAREJA has, at most, but six or seven ships for his blockade. Ordinary arithmetic would show the difficulties of his undertaking at the outset. But these have been greatly enhanced by Chili herself. For, the Admiral having closed certain well-known ports, the republic has opened as ports of entry a great number of others, as follows:—In Chiloe, Chacao and Castro; in Llanquihue, Melipulle and Calbuco; in Valdivia, Rio Bueno; in Arauco, Carampangue and Lebu; in Concepcion, Colcura, Lota, Lotilla, Penco and Lirquen; in Maule, Curanipe and Buchupureo; in Colchagua, Llico and Tuman; in Santiago, San Antonio and San Antonio de las Rodegas; in Valparaiso, Algarrobo and San Jose; in Aconcagua, Zapallar, Papudo of Pichidanguí and los Vilos; in Coquimbo, Tongoi, Guayacan, Totoralillo and Huanta; in Atacama, Carrizal, Bajo, Sarco Pena Blanco, Damenteo, Chanaral de las Animas, Taltal, Cobre, Paposo, Pan de Azucar and Obispio. The Admiral, however, persists in his projects. He has succeeded in paralyzing all business at Valparaiso, and he declares that if Chili does not come to terms after it has been established forty-five days he will proceed to stronger measures. A bombardment of Valparaiso is therefore to be expected. Unhappily, Chili is without any sort of respectable works on her coast-line, and any navy of account. Nevertheless, with the spirit and enthusiasm which now animate the Chileans, they can make a stout fight. Earthworks can be thrown up of great strength, in a few weeks, and, while Spain is mustering her forces from across the Atlantic, the republic may buy ships to aid in the defence of her harbors.

SCIENTIFIC REVIEW.

Mr. GALE's exhibitions of the safety of his non-explosive powder, has failed to satisfy all, though until recently only a prejudice existed against it, which could not be defended with proof. But even did not the vastly increased bulk and consequently magnified expense of transportation, labor and storage, prevent its adoption, the revelations made by Mr. HEARDER, in Plymouth, England, will doubtless do so. He took a mixture containing four parts of powdered glass (the same as that which Mr. GALE uses) and one part of gunpowder, which were thoroughly mixed together. These were thrown into a glass vessel. A portion of the mixture was put into a pistol, and the percussion cap being snapped, the mixture was blown out without producing any report. The vessel containing the mixture was then gently tapped on the table for a few seconds, when a considerable quanti-

ty of gunpowder rose to the top. A portion of this was poured off and put into the pistol, where on being fired it exploded just like ordinary gunpowder. The lecturer left the remainder of the mixture in the hands of the audience, that they might be satisfied of the correctness of the proportions employed. Simple transportation, then, will suffice to remove from the mixture all its preservative qualities by the simple shaking it receives in carriage. The lecturer stated that even the process of rolling the mixture forwards and backwards would cause a partial separation of the two powders. In answer to those revelations, however, a letter has appeared in the English press from Mr. HANDEL COSHAM, who accompanied Sir MORTON PERO to America, and brought with him a large box filled with the protected gunpowder, for the purpose of introducing the process to our Government. Mr. COSHAM states that after as much knocking about as it could well be subjected to in a journey of four thousand miles, the mixture was as perfect and the powder as completely protected as when it left England.

INTERESTING investigations have been made by means of the Spectroscope, into the composition of some of the stars. Inasmuch as the spectrum of each metal or element contains marks that absolutely distinguish it from all other substances, this mode of analysis, at once so delicate and so sure and capable of being applied at infinite distances is peculiarly valuable. KIRCHHOFF, its immortal discoverer, concluded that the following metals were present in the sun's atmosphere, viz., potassium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, nickel, chromium, manganese, and perhaps cobalt; and ANGSTROM believes that he has discovered in the blue and violet extremity hydrogen and aluminium, and perhaps strontium and barium. The spectrum of Aldebaran, a pale red star, has been compared with the spectra of sixteen terrestrial elements; and this star has been found contain sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, calcium, iron, bismuth, tellurium, antimony, and mercury. The spectrum of α Orionis, an orange star, is described as the most complete and remarkable yet examined. It has been compared with the spectra of sixteen elements, and the star found to contain sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron, and bismuth. The spectrum of B Pegasi, a fine yellow star, is closely analogous to that of α Orionis. It was compared with the spectra of nine of the terrestrial elements, and the star was found to contain sodium and magnesium, and, perhaps, barium, but, owing to the faintness of the star, and the unfavorable state of the atmosphere, the observations of this star are not so satisfactory as the foregoing. The absence of lines corresponding to hydrogen in the spectra, both of α Orionis and B Pegasi, is considered a matter of great interest, as these lines are highly characteristic of the solar spectrum and of the spectra of most of the stars so far examined. The absence of these lines in the spectra of these stars is considered a proof that the oxygen lines do not come from the atmosphere of the earth. The investigations are very difficult because of the incessant changes in the composition of the air, through which the stellar light is obliged to pass. Sirius contains sodium, magnesium, hydrogen, and perhaps iron; α Lyrae, sodium, magnesium, and hydrogen. Capella, Arcturus, Pollux, α Cygni, and Procyon, all contain sodium, and Pollux magnesium also, and iron; but the observations of these five stars are still incomplete. The spectra of the nebulae are most remarkable, and of great interest to astronomers owing to their bearing on the correctness of the nebular hypothesis. The spectroscopical trials go far to refute this theory; some of the nebulae gave but one line, others two, three and four. Two of these corresponded with the nitrogen and hydrogen lines. It was concluded that the nebulae, or at least their exterior envelopes or photospheres, are probably enormous masses of luminous gas or vapor. The result of the investigations on one point are most interesting. It was ascertained that the elements most widely diffused through the host of stars, are some of them most closely connected with the constitution of the living organisms of our globe, including hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, and iron. These forms of elementary matter, when influenced by heat, light and chemical force, all of which we have certain knowledge are radiated from the stars, afford some of the most important conditions which we know to be indispensable to the existence of living organisms, such as those with which we are acquainted. On the whole, it is believed that the foregoing spectrum observations on the stars contribute something toward an experimental basis on which a conclusion, hitherto but a pure speculation, may rest, viz.: that at least the brighter stars are, like our sun, upholding and energizing centres of systems of worlds adapted to be the abode of living beings.

Memorandum of changes that have taken place in the Subsistence Department U. S. Army, since the 13th inst.:—Major HENRY C. SYMONDS, (Brevet Colonel) U. S. Army, resigned, to take effect on the 17th day of November, 1865. Captain GEORGE T. BASSETT, C. S. V., ordered to report without delay to Brevet Major-General SAXTON, Beaufort, South Carolina, for duty.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

MAJOR-General Gillmore has arrived in New York.

GENERAL William H. Morris sailed for Europe on the 18th inst.

BREVET Major Osbourne Watson, Third Pennsylvania artillery, has been brevetted Colonel.

MAJOR-General John W. Geary, arrived at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Monday.

GENERAL Rosecrans arrived in New York, on Monday, by steamer from Aspinwall.

THE resignations of Major-General Rousseau and Major-General Barlow have been received by the Secretary of War.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Gould, Additional Paymaster U. S. Army, has been ordered to San Francisco, California.

MAJOR Alvord, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been taking the census of the colored population of Alexandria county, Virginia.

ADJUTANT-General Thomas has been ordered on a tour of inspection in Mississippi and Louisiana, with especial reference to the colored troops in those districts.

COLONEL Henry P. Lantz, the Indiana Military Agent in Washington, has been removed, and Captain L. B. Wilson appointed in his place.

BRIGADIER-General Francis Fessenden, U. S. Volunteers, Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, has been made a Major-General of Volunteers, and a Colonel U. S. A. by brevet.

CAPTAIN E. M. Baker, First U. S. Cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. A., has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles around Richmond.

CAPTAIN Lee Haymond, C. S. Volunteers, who has been on duty in the Department of West Virginia, for several months, has been brevetted Major for faithful and meritorious services.

CAPTAIN J. S. Hall and J. S. Harvey, on the Army retired list from the Signal Corps, have been honorably discharged the service by a late order from the War Department.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel J. L. Kelly, for upwards of two years Assistant Quartermaster in charge of marine transportation at Port Royal, S. C., has lately come North and returned to his home in New Hampshire.

CAPTAIN George A. Kensel, of the Fifth United States artillery, formerly on General Butler's staff, has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army, and ordered to West Point as one of the military instructors.

A DISPATCH from Jackson, Mississippi, dated the 16th, says: General G. H. Thomas and General Thomas J. Wood, have arrived at Vicksburg. The latter has assumed command of the Department of Mississippi.

COLONEL Amos Binney, charged with illegal use of Government funds entrusted to him as paymaster in the United States Army, has been elected to stand his trial for the alleged offences, instead of refunding the money.

ACTING Assistant Paymaster George C. Boardman, of Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, sent out to the *Stonewall*, was seized with yellow fever, and died at Havana prior to her departure.

CAPTAIN G. B. Russell, Seventh Veteran Reserve Corps, Provost-Marshal District of Columbia, and a member of the staff of Major-General C. C. Augur, has been brevetted Major for meritorious services.

COLONEL W. W. McKim, U. S. Quartermaster, stationed in Philadelphia, has been brevetted Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Regular Army for meritorious services during the war.

BREVET Major James Thompson, Captain Second U. S. Artillery, has been detailed by Major-General McDowell for duty in San Francisco, as Assistant Commissary of Musters, to report to Colonel Seawell, Commissary of Musters.

MAJOR-General Augur has approved the findings of the general court-martial which found Captain John Kennedy, of the 213th Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of drunkenness while on duty, and sentenced him to be cashiered the service.

BRIGADIER-General P. S. Michie, (Brevet-Major Engineer Corps) the successor of Major-General Weitzel as Chief Engineer under Major-General Butler, has been granted a year's leave of absence, which he will spend in Florida.

THE War Department ordered discharging Colonel William S. King, of the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery regiment, from the United States service, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged, and orders issued to give him his back pay, &c.

LIEUTENANT C. C. Parsons, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A. Colonel Parsons was recently on the staff of Major-General Wm. B. Hazen, but is now serving with his company at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

BRIGADIER-General G. Pennypacker, severely wounded at Fort Fisher, has so far recovered as to be able to return to his home in Chester County, Pennsylvania. The General was the recipient of a most cordial reception from his fellow townsmen.

BREVET Colonel Henry Page, late Chief Quartermaster to Major-General Sheridan, has been ordered to report to Colonel Noble, Chief Quartermaster of the Department at Little Rock, Arkansas. Colonel Page has recently received three brevets for meritorious services.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon L. W. Hays, U. S. Army, was, October 23d, ordered to repair to Camp Cady, California, and report for duty, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon M. L. Lawber, U. S. Army. The latter to report in person to the Medical Director in San Francisco.

CAPTAIN N. J. Farnsworth, A. Q. M., has been assigned to duty as Dépôt Quartermaster at Fort Union, New Mexico, relieving Colonel Herbert M. Enos, U. S. A., who goes to Santa Fé to assume the duties of Chief Quartermaster Department of New Mexico.

COLONEL Durbin Ward, late Colonel of the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle-field of Chickamauga. General Ward has resigned his commission and entered upon the practice of law in Washington.

At the funeral of Brigadier-General George Wright, at San Francisco, on the 20th of October, the Ninth United States Infantry, assisted by city troops, acted as escort, the whole under command of Brevet Brigadier-General William H. French, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAPTAIN E. Szabad, A. D. C., has been brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. Colonel Szabad is a Hungarian by birth, the author of several works on the art of war, and from his thorough knowledge of topography, rendered the Union cause valuable services during the war.

BREVET Brigadier-General Thomas W. Hyde, U. S. V., having left the service, has become proprietor of a large iron foundry in Bath, Me. General Hyde served on the staffs of Major-Generals W. F. Smith, Sedgwick and Wright, and during the last year of the war commanded a brigade.

CAPTAIN Marcus Miller, Fourth U. S. Artillery, has recently been brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct during the campaign from Winchester to Richmond in 1865, and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles about Richmond at the time of Lee's surrender.

CAPTAIN R. Loder, Fourth U. S. Artillery, on duty in the office of the Provost-Marshal General, has been brevetted Major U. S. A. for faithful and meritorious services. Major Loder was Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General on the staff of Major-General F. L. Crittenden.

CAPTAIN Samuel Dana, Seventeenth Infantry U. S. A., has been brevetted Major U. S. A. for faithful and meritorious services. Major Dana is on duty in the office of the Provost-Marshal-General, and is Colonel of the War Department Rifles, a regiment composed of the clerks of the various bureaus of the War Department.

BRIGADIER-General Fiske, of the Freedmen's Bureau, lately tendered his resignation, but it was returned disapproved by General Howard, with the remark that General Fiske's services in the administration of the affairs of the bureau in Kentucky and Tennessee, had been altogether too valuable to be spared at the present time.

Dr. S. C. Maddox, who shot Major Dixon in Alexandria, near Washington, a short time since, has been acquitted; the testimony of a minister and other parties satisfying the court, it is alleged, that the deceased had followed the accused about for several days, and that Maddox was thereby placed in fear.

MAJOR-General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, returned to Washington on Saturday last, from an extended tour through the South, and reports favorably as to the general status of the freedmen. He addressed both negroes and whites, at various points, instructing them as to their respective duties and defining the objects of the Bureau of which he is chief.

BREVET Colonel Thomas Alcock, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, a member of the Military Commission which tried Wirz, is still retained in the service, although his regiment has been mustered out. Owing to his long experience as a member of a Court-Martial and Military Commission, Colonel Alcock will, doubtless, again be placed on some such duty.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel George A. Hanaford, One hundred and Twenty-fourth U. S. C. I., has been restored to his former rank and position in the service by the President of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate-General, based upon the insufficiency and unreliable character of the evidence, and was released from the Kentucky penitentiary on the 7th inst.

On the 16th of October, Surgeon Joseph C. Bailey and Assistant Surgeons George P. Jaquette and Charles Smart, U. S. Army, were appointed by Major-General McDowell to assemble at San Francisco as a Board to carry out the requirements of War Department Circular No. 15, April 7, 1865. Subsequently Surgeon Bailey was relieved from duty on the Board by Surgeon C. S. Wood, U. S. Volunteers, and ordered to Benicia barracks.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas Keefe, of the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, tried for the murder of Dr. George Martin, in Nelson county, Kentucky, while in pursuit of an alleged horse thief, a brother-in-law of Martin, has been adjudged guilty. It is understood that Major-General Terry has approved the sentence of the court, which is, that Lieutenant Keefe be imprisoned for a period of twenty years in a prison to be selected by the Secretary of War.

BREVET Major-General Barnum, the new military commander of the district of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, made an official visit to Governor Andrew and Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, on Saturday last. General Barnum has appointed Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Van Herman, and Captain J. O. Gish, 13th V. R. C., temporarily as his aides-de-camp. Captain Gish will continue to perform the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, as heretofore.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, Surgeon D. W. Hand, Brevet Colonel U. S. Volunteers, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina. The Commanding General returns his thanks to Surgeon Hand for the intelligent and faithful manner with which, for more than two years, he has performed his arduous and responsible duties. Surgeon R. H. Coolidge, U. S. A., is announced as Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas McElrath, of the Marine Corps, has been detached from the Marine barracks at Brooklyn, and ordered to command the Marine guard on the steam-sloop *Monongahela*, at New York. The guard of this vessel has come from Washington in charge of First Lieutenant Cochran. Captain J. F. Baker and Lieutenant F. T. Peet, of the Marine Corps, late of the steamer *Niagara*, have been summoned as witnesses in the case of Commodore Craven, and, when dismissed, will report for duty at the Marine barracks in Philadelphia.

By special orders, No. 73, headquarters, Military Divi-

sion of the Gulf, dated New Orleans, October 7, 1865, Major General P. Steele, commanding the Western district of Texas, has been relieved. By the terms of the order he is granted thirty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he is directed to report to the Adjutant-General at Washington by letter. It has, however, since transpired that he has been assigned to the Department of Columbia, including the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Fort Vancouver.

On Friday of last week a beautiful sword was presented to Brevet Major-General JOHN C. ROBINSON at the residence of Mr. JAMES M. MOTLEY, in New York. On the sword were inscribed the various battles—upwards of twenty in number—in which General ROBINSON had been an active participant, from Palo Alto, Resaca and Monterey, down to the hotly-contested actions in Virginia, in sixteen of which he was prominently engaged, the last being at Spottsylvania Court-House, where he lost a leg. The presentation was made by Mr. JAMES T. BRADY.

A General Court-martial has been in session in Hartford, Connecticut, since September 15th, 1865; convened by Special Orders 210, Paragraph 3, from headquarters Department of the East, dated September 8th, 1865; about fourteen cases have been tried, and there are six or more on hand. The cases are mostly for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and absence without leave. Captain J. W. Barley, V. R. C., President, Lieutenant E. W. Busby, V. R. C., Judge-Advocate. Members, Lieutenant Bronson, V. R. C., Lieutenant M. J. De Forest, V. R. C., Lieutenant D. Eldridge, V. R. C., and Lieutenant R. H. Horton, U. S. V. V.

In the roll of honor of Harvard college, published on commemoration day, were embraced only members of the academic department in the college. It is proposed to reprint this with corrections in a more permanent form, and enlarge it so as to take in all the schools and other departments of the university. Persons capable of giving trustworthy information concerning any one connected with the university and afterward in the service of the United States in any manner during the late war, will promote a most worthy purpose by communicating it, with as full and exact dates and titles as possible, to Mr. James W. Harris, Cambridge, Massachusetts, before May 1st, 1866—and the press will help to forward the same end by copying this notice.

MAJOR-General Weitzel assumed command of the Western District of Texas on the 21st, relieving Major-General Steele. The following named officers, in addition to the present staff, are announced on the district staff. They will perform their duties as such in addition to their duties as staff officers Twenty-fifth Army corps:—Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Wheeler, Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers; Major E. E. Graves, Aide-de-Camp, United States Volunteers; Captain L. Weitzel, Aide-de-Camp United States Volunteers; Captain T. T. Graves, One Hundred and Fourteenth United States Colored Troops, Acting Aide-de-Camp; Captain I. C. Hart, Second United States Colored Cavalry, Acting Ordnance Officer.

THE funeral of Captain J. H. Moore, A. Q. M., U. S. V., took place at Charleston, S. C., on the 13th inst. The body was escorted from Masonic Hall to Grace Church by a detachment of the Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, preceded by a band and a large number of the Masonic Fraternity and citizens. Major-General Devens and Staff, General Saxton, and a large number of other officers, were in attendance at the Church. After service the procession was again formed and the remains escorted to Magnolia Cemetery, where the Masonic funeral rites were performed by the brethren under the direction of Brother A. G. Mackey. A volley was fired over the vault where the body has been temporarily deposited until its removal North by the relatives of the deceased. The general demonstration of sympathy showed the high estimation in which he was held in the community.

THE death of Lieutenant-Colonel Reynolds, of New York has occasioned the following important changes in the command of Marine stations:—Colonel William Shuttleworth, U. S. M. C., detached from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Marine Barracks in the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Major T. Y. Field, detached from the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to succeed Colonel Shuttleworth at Philadelphia; Captain Charles Heywood, detached from the recruiting rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard; Captain G. P. Houston, detached from headquarters, and ordered to the rendezvous at Philadelphia; Captain L. L. Dawson and Lieutenant J. M. T. Young ordered to Pensacola, Fla. Further changes are expected to be made at Norfolk, Va., and Mound City, Ill.

COLONEL William J. Sewell, of the Thirty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers, has been brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from the battle of Chancellorsville, in which action he led the Old Jersey Brigade in three successive charges. He entered the Army as Captain in the Fifth New Jersey in August, 1861, and obtained his promotion from rank to rank for gallantry in action. He was present at all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, except Antietam. Was hit by a piece of shell at Chancellorsville, shot through the leg at Gettysburg, and sun-struck on the third day's fighting in the Wilderness. General Sewell was born in Castlebar, Ireland, and is just 30 years old. He has been mustered out of the Army, and has just been appointed Superintendent of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's depot at Camden.

DURING the administration of military and civil matters in Baltimore by Major-General John E. Wool, four well-known Union citizens, A. D. Evans, Thomas R. Rich, Thomas Sewell, Jr., and Thomas H. Gardner were by his orders arrested for openly condemning the course pursued by him towards various persons, residents of Baltimore County, who had previously entertained Harry Gilmore and others of the rebel army during the raid of 1862. Suits were instituted in the Superior Court, claiming damages to the amount of \$20,000. The case was removed to the United States Circuit Court. A few days ago General Wool appeared in court, but the trial of the case was postponed until the next term. Hon. Henry Winter Davis, who was counsel for the plaintiffs, has withdrawn from the cases, and Henry Stockbridge, Esq., now acts as such.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. G. CHURCH.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1865.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

TO settle what they would do about the *Shenandoah* was a matter of more importance to our English friends than it was to us. If the decision they have made gives us ground of complaint, as it most assuredly does, nevertheless, it must be admitted that this present ground of complaint in the matter of the *Shenandoah* is very considerably less than that already furnished in the origin of those earlier vessels which, under the Rebel flag, infested our commerce; much less than that furnished in that so-called "impartiality" to which the pirates of the steamer *Chesapeake* and the *J. L. Gerrity* and the raiders from Canada trusted, and in which they found impunity.

We hear the definition of the present English position with more curiosity than interest. The antecedents of the parties in the case of the *Shenandoah* may at first seem to give us greater reason than ever before for claiming from the British Government the performance of some international duty; but, really, the situation allows us less choice of action, in view of international law, than we had in respect to those passengers on board the *Chesapeake* and the *J. L. Gerrity*, who, in the name of the Confederate Government, rose against the crews of those vessels and carried them into British waters. In those instances the English officials refused to accord to the captors the character of belligerents, and by their disposition of the vessels declared those captors to be pirates. They declared them "pirates by the law of nations," also, when they refused to deliver them up as offenders against the law of the United States, on whose vessels they had committed acts of robbery and murder on the high seas. Our claim was then refused because the same parties were claimed in the name of British justice, to be triable in British courts, since their act was "piratical by the law of nations." However, British justice made this claim only when their extradition was asked. It never pursued the supposed pirates. The English conscience could only have justified itself to itself either by virtually according belligerent character to those who without it would be criminals under British law, or else by thinking that we, as parties engaged in a war, should have foreseen and guarded against such enterprises, even if contrary to the law of war. Take which horn of the dilemma may please best, and either pretext is a most frivolous and unworthy quibble.

If we had proposed to make a claim for the extradition, under the treaty, of the crew of the *Shenandoah*, we should, perhaps, have been obliged to contend that, on the cessation of the belligerent jurisdiction of the Confederacy, the vessel and crew passed, by mere operation of law, under the jurisdiction of the United States. But even then we should occupy no better position than that which we had in respect to the pirates of the *Chesapeake* and the *Gerrity*. We must have expected nothing better than that the British Government would in this case interpret the treaty for rendition according to the doctrine adopted in the cases of those vessels.

But there is no probability that our Government will claim such constructive jurisdiction on board the *Shenandoah*. Accordingly, we do not see how the case can be brought within the law of extradition,

even independently of the doctrine that piracy by the law of nations does not come under that law; which last was the doctrine of the Queen's Bench in the *Gerrity* case. If we may judge from the comments of the greater part of the English press, the British public regards the captures made after the *Shenandoah* received ordinary notice of the collapse of the Confederacy as the acts of private persons, who were under no national jurisdiction whatever. Unless the English authorities mean to justify all such captures by the *Shenandoah* as belligerent operations, we may expect that they will profess to take this view of her later acts. We certainly will not anticipate their adopting the other view, until their preference for it shall be officially declared. We are told, however, by the latest advices, that it is settled that Captain WADDELL and his crew will not be regarded as persons against whom the English courts have any claim of criminal jurisdiction. The practice followed in the cases of the *Chesapeake* and *Gerrity* pirates is then to be adopted in this case. If we do not insist further in the question of extradition, we cannot regard as cause of quarrel the failure of British justice to enforce its own law. That can only be *damnum absque injuria* to us.

But if the same doctrine as to piracy was also adopted, it seems to us that the dilemma offered to the British conscience or sense of honor was even greater in this case than in the others. True, the pirate is said to be of no nation. He is liable to be tried every where. But the nation from whose ports he sailed on his illegal warfare is especially bound to vindicate the majesty of the law of nations. The *Chesapeake* and *Gerrity* pirates had no previous connection with England. Them, the English might have called *American* pirates. But can they with equal propriety give this distinction to the pirates of the *Shenandoah*?

When the Confederate existence terminated, what nation had the nearest connection with the vessel and crew? The Confederate jurisdiction having been only a jurisdiction *de facto*, when it ceased it was the same in regard to the *de jure* jurisdiction as if it had never existed. Whose ship was it before that *de facto* jurisdiction existed? Here is the aspect in which the case has its most disagreeable appearance before the reflection of our English friends. Had the vessel been built and equipped from a French or Spanish port, they would not have found it so awkward to have charge of it at last in Liverpool. As to the men, they could have simply fallen back on the doctrine and practice which they had adopted in the other cases.

The claim we have against England for the losses incurred by the cruises of the *Alabama* and other vessels under the Confederate flag, is perfectly consistent with our recognition of the Rebel belligerent jurisdiction under that flag. But we do not know that it would not have been better for us to have held that these ships never passed within that jurisdiction. It would have been as well perhaps had we disclaimed any right of property in these vessels growing out of general succession to the property of the Confederates. We might very properly have held that if they ever passed from under British jurisdiction, they never had any other than that of pirates; that they were pirates of British origin, and might have been properly thrown back upon England; as pirates, indeed, but *English* pirates, whom she might be supposed to have a special desire to punish, though for a crime against the law of nations. *English* pirates, because it was the jurisdiction of England, on English ships, which they had cast off on becoming *hostes humani generis*.

Such a piratical casting-off of jurisdiction is possible only on the sea. Those who invaded us from Canada did not, by a parity of circumstances, cast off all national jurisdiction, and so relieve England of all national responsibility for their acts. If she would not acknowledge them as subjects of our criminal jurisdiction, and could not surrender them as such, she necessarily embraced the only alternative; that is, made herself responsible for their invasion, as if it had been done in her name and by her authority. In this instance there was no room for piratical jurisdiction of the Confederate States as a third party.

A FEW weeks ago, it was announced from Texas that the Republicans had invested Matamoras, and "could take it when they liked." The next news was that the Republicans had all vanished from their lines around Matamoras, without taking the city. Of course, the logical deduction is very clear. They didn't "like."

It is mentioned, however, as a reason for the Republicans' not liking to capture Matamoras, that they were apprehensive of an Imperial attack in the rear from Monterey.

THE WARS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE Millenarians who anxiously search in the hostilities going on in the four quarters of the globe the fulfillment of that vision of St. JOHN, of Gog and Magog joining in battle, must find especial consolation in the present aspect of South America. That continent is convulsed with intestine, and battered by foreign war. If the presence of violent hostilities, if the overturn of thrones, if the deposition of dynasties, if revolution, anarchy, and bloodshed can presage latter days, South America should be the chief field of exploration for theological astronomy. It is true that, considering the present condition of affairs sublimary—if all wrongs have got to be righted—all the old to give way to the new—amid a general crash and *bouleversement* of empires and republics, we shall have some very lively motions to go through within the very limited period now allowed by those posted in future events, as that beyond which (with positively no postponement whatsoever) our world must close its performances in the universal theatre. But South America bids fair to have its work done, however stringent and limited the probation assigned her in the apocalyptic arithmetic of Dr. CUMMINGS.

Although, "where all is so interesting, it may seem 'invidious to select,' yet three wars especially of the South American series excite the attention of the rest of the world. These are: First, the war on the La Plata, between the three allies, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, on the one hand, and Paraguay, on the other. Second, the revolution in Peru, and the sharp contest between the government and the insurgents. Third, the war just broken out between Spain and Chili. These three contests attract a share of our gaze from such more northern strifes as the war in Mexico and the rebellion in Hayti.

Plucky little Paraguay has excited not a little sympathy in the United States by the desperation with which she has fought, by the heroic devotion of her sons, and by her boldness and vigor in assuming the offensive against the prodigious power of her opponents. And this sympathy was increased by the fact that the contest was all republican on one side, and, while Brazil was the chief of the opposing triumvirate, only partly republican and partly imperial on the other. Nevertheless, certain commercial and pecuniary considerations, and a reflection upon the disparity between Brazil and Paraguay in the matter of civilization and progress, probably turned the scale of sympathy, so that, numerically, at least, the cause of the allies may have had the more friends in our country. This became the case more particularly because LOPEZ, the President of Paraguay, is little better than a dictator and a despot. His assumption of power has been as bold as the *coup d'état* of President LOUIS NAPOLEON. He is able, but unscrupulous. In peace he has been preparing for war. He burst like a thunderbolt into his enemies. Little Paraguay, with her immense army, all at once seemed like a gladiator, stripped of garments and of superfluous flesh, and heaped up with huge bones and knotted piles of muscles. Incredible as it may seem, the republic might have gained enough on her huge opponents to force terms, had not the bold, skillful, and ambitious LOPEZ been opposed by a skillful general in President MITRE, of the Argentine Confederation. But—while the desperate valor of the Paraguayans on the Parana, at Yatay, and in Uruguayana is worthy of admiration—and such stories as their rushing into battle led by a monk who assured them they could not be killed, read like a story of romance rather than of history, of the Crusades or of Grenada rather than of the Nineteenth Century—still, the character of LOPEZ, the hopelessness of his cause, and the ignorance of the enthusiasm of many of his followers were only the more apparent at each step. The last event in the war has been a great victory for the allies in the capture of Uruguayana, with its garrison of 5,000 or 6,000, who were forthwith disposed of by the novel process of drafting them into the allied army. It is some feeling that this loss may prove a turning-point in the fortunes of the Paraguayans which has made us refer so much to the war in the past tense. But hostilities are not yet over.

Coming to the Republic of Peru, the contest be-

tween the government and the insurgents is already decided. But it is not yet known here what the decision is. The revolutionists are probably about 10,000 strong, and, at latest accounts, were boldly marching on Lima, having abandoned their camp in Pisco, and advanced as far as the Valley of Lurini. President PEZET, in person, marched out from Lima with the forces of the government, also about 10,000 strong, to meet them, and skirmishing took place twelve miles from the city. The blockade of Chili has evidently cramped the foreign resources and supplies of the insurgents, and they will risk all on one hazard of the die. Should they succeed, Peru cuts altogether loose from Spain, and joins her sister-republic of Chili against that power.

The origin of the war recently declared between Chili and Spain is not difficult to see. It was a wanton and unprovoked attack by Spain upon Chili. Since this was the attack of a stronger upon a weaker party, Chili claims our national sympathy as men. Since it was the attack of a party already in the wrong upon one in the right, Chili has our sympathy as lovers of justice. Since it is the aggression of a European upon an American government, Chili awakens our interest as Americans. And since it is an effete monarchy which encroaches upon one of the best of the few good South American republics, Chili has our best wishes as republicans. For many months past Spain has been in trouble with the republics on the Pacific coast. She would repossess them if she could, as her conduct with Peru, as well as with Chili, attests. The *Valparaíso La Patria* very well says that, long ago, when the Spanish agents talked of "revindication of Spain's territorial rights on the coast," alarm was felt, and there was reason for it. "When the Spanish ships came here in 1863, they were received with a jubilant welcome. When the reassertion of territorial rights was declared on the Peruvian territory, we felt that Spain's designs were not friendly, but sinister. Our government has dared to resist those designs in the gentlest manner possible, enforcing non-intercourse in articles contraband of war. Our nation has dared to make a stand for American independence. This is the head and front of our offending. For this our ports are blockaded, our commerce suspended, our peaceful and industrious prosperity broken up, and we are threatened with bombardment."

As to the prospects of the war it is at present idle to speak. Chili is a great deal stronger than Peru. She is one of the best-governed and most sensible and progressive of the Southern republics. But the odds are against her just now. Her chief ports are blockaded, and her commerce stopped. Her specie has all been unsettled, and in three days prices of necessities were doubled. She has no navy worth speaking of—only a half dozen of those frail structures which used to reign on the waters before the age of iron-clads, and which might as well be ante-diluvian as ante-monitorial. She hasn't even any ports of importance along her coasts. She sadly lacks forts, ships, guns, gold, all the sinews of war. But she has pluck, determination, enthusiasm, unity, and patriotism. And in due time, guns will be begged, money borrowed, ships bought, and earthworks built. Chili will make a stout fight of it, at all events.

THE career of the pirate *Shenandoah* has at length ended. The ship has been turned over to us and the crew are at liberty. We have the casket, and England has the "jewels." She is heartily welcome to them: and we hope that they will become good English citizens. At all events, they ought to manifest in some way their gratitude to England, who, having the power to try them as common pirates, generously let them go where they "listed." If England will only retain her protégés, she will add another to the many favors for which we have to thank her. We would respectfully suggest that another Southampton banquet be provided for Captain WADDELL, on the plan of that of Captain SEMMES. True Britons will surely never be so partial in their sympathy as to lionize the one corsair and cut the other. Let the pirate WADDELL, also, be introduced to the London clubs; let his men be feasted; let the officials of cities and of the kingdom toast him and praise him, in public jubilees; let song and story commemorate his brave deeds. The *London Herald and Post* say that he is "a sailor and a gentleman"—which is precisely what they said of SEMMES. Surely, since a war between England and America would be deplorable, the public adu-

lations of pirates will go far toward soothing any irritation of feeling. But we pause in our commentary, reflecting that, if the pirates should come to America, they would probably be pardoned, and no questions asked. It is not for us to complain much of England's treatment of Rebels when we consider our own.

It may be doubted, however, whether our Consul at Liverpool took the best possible course in accepting the surrender of the *Shenandoah* to him. Would it not have been better to decline doing anything at present with the vessel? It was as much England's affair as ours to destroy the *Shenandoah*, a common pirate, and the worth of the ship was a very small matter compared with consistency of position. Consistency, however, on the subject of Rebel belligerency, would be a strange thing for us to aim at, now. We ought to have thought of it when we re-took the *Stonevall*, and as far back as the very blockade of the Southern ports.

RATHER more than four years ago, the Rebels threatened to invade Washington, and take possession of the city. There has been a long interval between the promise and the performance, but the latter seems now likely to be made good. A perfect army of insurgents has, in detachments, lately infested the National capital. It is true that these people have been "reconstructed" in the interim; but whatever other qualities were eliminated by reconstruction, the quality known variously as assurance, impudence, and "cheek," seems to have been left intact, and, indeed, to have so swelled as to fill out all other losses. Even Mr. JOHNSON, who has been listening so serenely to the importunities of Southern gentlemen hitherto, is said to have concluded that the reconstructed Rebels are a little pertinacious and pretentious in their claims. One is puzzled to tell what we are coming to, when he hears that GEORGE A. MAGRUDER, of Virginia, who was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and who was dismissed because of his active coöperation with leading Rebels, is now seeking to have his dismissal revoked, that he may be permitted to resign his office and change his status on the official record. Pray how long is it to be before we hear of all the dismissed Rebel officers asking to come back, and begging the PRESIDENT "not to remember their career."

Of a piece with this presumption was the conduct of some other rehabilitated Rebels, who have filed claims at the Treasury Department for balances due for services in the old Army and Navy, before they joined the Confederate service. And they have not only filed such claims, but insist on their settlement with the greatest pertinacity, pushing by some gallant loyal officers who have not the assurance to make so daring a raid. We do not object to Government officials dining prominent insurgents while the latter are "on probation," but we do object to restoring the Rebel officers to the same level with the loyal, in the view of the Government. When one hears of subscriptions raised at regular meetings in New York for defending JEFFERSON DAVIS against the calumnious charge of treason; when South Carolina barely fails to elect WADE HAMPTON Governor, and North Carolina defeats Governor HOLDEN; when people in Richmond drink "the memory of WIRZ," and people in Mississippi refuse to repeat the prayer in the church service for the PRESIDENT of the United States; we begin to have a suspicion that the loyalty of some parts of the South is not very healthy.

If a Southern deliberative body, which owes its only existence to the sufferance of the military authority of the PRESIDENT and his representatives, can declare itself insulted by the mere presence of a negro sentinel, sent thither by authority on an errand, and if the Speaker could announce "that this House shall not again suffer such an indignity, particularly from a 'United States soldier,' what may not be expected from a body which does not have any such dependence on military sufferance? If the various Southern loyal legislatures can deliberately vote down the PRESIDENT'S "terms"—mere affairs of milk and water, compared with the medicine the South expected to swallow and would once gladly have swallowed—and only reversed their action on Rebel war-debts, on negro testimony, and on slavery, when the PRESIDENT threatened them,—what will the people do who don't claim to be loyal enough yet for the work of legislation?

FITZ JOHN PORTER was cashiered, and sentenced to be disqualified thereafter from ever holding any office of trust or profit under the General Government. But General HUMPHREYS, whom PORTER fought, is elected Governor of Mississippi; and General WADE HAMPTON barely lost the Governorship of South Carolina; and more than a dozen Confederate officers, who have just dropped their uniform, are already elected to Congress. Pray, what did PORTER more than these? He was convicted of disobeying orders; they took up arms against the flag they had sworn to protect, and tried to trail it in the dust.

As a matter of fact, Rebel officers and men are now foremost in pushing themselves into notoriety, for Government place. The conduct of such exceptions as LEE, and JOHNSTON, and MAGRUDER, is commendable in being exceptional. In defiance of common decency, bitter Secessionists have even been elected to Congress, who cannot take the prescribed oath, and even because they cannot take the oath. Had this happened next summer, or next spring, it might be endurable, but it is a little cool just now, with the smoke hardly furred off from the battle-fields, where these Congressmen trampled on our flag. We do not see why, according to the present so-called "system" of reconstruction Rebel officers may not attain as high a position of honor and profit under the General Government, as loyal officers. The New York correspondent of a London paper writes to England, that, according to present appearances, General LEE, if he will overcome his well-known modesty, can be triumphantly elected President of the United States, to succeed President JOHNSON!

We only wish it would enter into our worthy PRESIDENT'S head that General LEE would be his chief rival for the next term. With all our heart, we wish all honor and profit, all comfort and happiness, from private sources, to all good men in the late Rebel armies, be those men officers or soldiers. But we do not believe in their receiving the "Well done, good and faithful servant," of the General Government, by an election to its offices of trust and profit, so long as anybody can be found to suggest that "it is time the American people should be taught that treason is a crime, and must be punished."

LIEUTENANT-General GRANT returned to Washington on Tuesday, in a special car provided for him, and the members of his staff, by whom he was accompanied. It was intended that his departure should be the occasion of a demonstration which should convey to the Lieutenant-General some just sense of the popular feeling toward him. According to the arrangement, he was to drive from his hotel down Broadway to the railroad depot, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment, who were ordered to do escort duty. Owing to a heavy rain-storm the programme was not carried into effect, General GRANT especially requesting that the plan be given up. The grand reception at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was an unfortunate affair, reflecting but little credit on the Committee of Arrangements. There was a brilliant display of toilets and uniforms, the usual procession and handshakings, to which the General has become now so well accustomed, and much more than the usual crowding, excitement and discomfort. The reception was too crowded and confused to be select, and too restricted in its plan to be popular. However, it gave a large number of well-dressed curious people an opportunity to see the great General and the lesser stars. Doubtless, those fortunate ones will not complain that their moment's interview with the Lieutenant-General was purchased at the cost of hours of patient waiting in an uncomfortable crowd. It is only to be regretted that if there was to be a reception of General GRANT, it could not have assumed some more popular form.

THE Tories of Great Britain lift up their hands in horror at the sacrilegious proposition to punish JEFFERSON DAVIS alone, as the single representative atonement for rebellion. They will not suffer justice to have even one victim. But, after the late short revolt in Jamaica—which was a trifle, so far as blood shed is concerned, to the four years' insurrection of the South—British officials hanged and shot 1,500 men in three weeks, as the penalty for the revolt. But then, Great Britain had had experience in the treatment of rebels in the way she blew Sepoy leaders to pieces from the cannon's mouth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The last few months have made great changes in the appearance and society of Washington. The number of officers on duty in the city has, of course, been greatly reduced, and one sees far fewer soldiers in the vicinity. Under the recent orders from the War Department, Major W. A. LA MOTTE, Commissary of Musters, Department of Washington, has mustered out all the men of the Veteran Reserve Corps who desired to leave the service. There are now only about one hundred and twenty V. R. C. privates left in the Department, all of whom, it is expected, will be concentrated at the 7th Street Barracks. The faithful, energetic and accurate manner in which he has performed the large amount of business which he has been called upon to transact, has won for Major LA MOTTE an enviable reputation as a bureau officer, and he has the entire confidence of the War Department. General AUGUR has reduced his staff to the lowest working standard, but under the control of Col. J. H. TAYLOR, his accomplished and efficient chief of staff, the work of the Department is well done. During the temporary absence of General AUGUR, Brevet Major-General G. MOTT is in command. Colonel ANNOTT, the Medical Director of the Department, who has had at different times many thousands of sick to look after, has reduced the number of hospitals in the vicinity of Washington down to a single one, viz., the Harwood (Surgeon R. B. BOSTECON in charge), which contains about three hundred patients. All the officers of the Department of Washington being now together in the buildings on the corner of Fifteen-and-a-Half street and Pennsylvania avenue, any one having business at headquarters can transact it without the delay which was heretofore unavoidable on account of the distance between the offices.

Captain D. G. THOMAS, M.S.K., U.S.A., in charge of the Clothing Department, has left his elegant office in H street (late residence of Mr. CLEMENT HILL), and is now located at the Armory, where he has everything as conveniently arranged as before for the transaction of business. The work in the different bureaus of the War Department is gradually diminishing, and the heads of departments are busily engaged in making up their annual reports. Owing to the vast amount of unsettled accounts which are constantly coming in, the Quartermaster's Department is still compelled to employ night as well as day clerks; but the long experience of the officers in charge of the various subdivisions of this Department enables them to transact the flood of business with correctness and dispatch.

Lieutenant-General GRANT's report has been submitted to the Secretary of War in writing, and will probably be printed and made public at the same time as Mr. STANTON's report. The Medical Department are preparing an amount of statistics and reports which will be of the greatest value to the medical profession throughout the country. They will not, however, be made public until after the meeting of Congress. A board has been appointed to sift out the best from the vast number of applicants for positions in the Regular Army. As two years' service in the Volunteers is one of the requisites, the Regular Army will doubtless receive some valuable acquisitions, and the debt due to many of our noblest soldiers thus be acknowledged. The sale of Quartermaster's and Commissary's property still goes on, and has proved a very valuable source of income to the Government.

It is proposed to submit to Congress, at the earliest opportunity, a project for placing the cavalry on a more enlarged and efficient footing, so that the whole body may be immediately available in case of any emergency. Brevet Brigadier-General R. PRICE, of the Cavalry Bureau, has prepared a plan to this end, which has received the approval of our most distinguished cavalry officers.

This city was made the scene of a most disgraceful riot on Saturday evening last. Whiskey was, of course, at the bottom of the whole affair. It seems that two companies of the Fourth U. S. Artillery are stationed at Rush Barracks, on Seventeenth street, near the War Department, at which place they were at that time doing guard duty. There were also at the barracks several officers and a few men of the Veteran Reserve Corps. One of these Veteran Reserve men was in the guard-house. His lieutenant undertook to speak to him about some matter relating to muster, I believe, whereupon the sergeant of the guard, a member of Lieutenant (Brevet Major) TERENCE REILLY's company of the Fourth Artillery, ordered him to desist. The lieutenant refused to obey the order of the sergeant, who then reported the fact to Major REILLY, who, contrary to all military law and usage, directed the Sergeant to bring the Lieutenant of the Veteran Reserve Corps before him, REILLY, under guard. The Lieutenant having been brought before him, REILLY proceeded to reprimand him, and even went so far as to threaten to cut his shoulder-straps off. The conversation naturally grew exceedingly personal and vituperative, and the result was a proposal from REILLY to settle the difficulty with revolvers, one of which weapons he produced. But Major REILLY was finally quieted, and through the intervention of a Colonel of the Veteran Reserve Corps, was induced to apologize. So the difficulty was for a time settled.

About this time Lieutenant and Brevet Major E. D. MUEHLBERG, Fourth United States Artillery, the commanding officer of the Regulars at the post, arrived. He having heard of the conduct of his subordinate, Major REILLY, ordered him under arrest, which the latter broke several times. Major MUEHLBERG then ordered Major REILLY under close arrest, and directed the Sergeant of the Guard to place a sentry over his quarters. The Sergeant refused to do this, saying that he would not put a guard over his commanding officer, who was a Fenian as he also was. Major MUEHLBERG then went after a Sergeant of his Company and a file of men. On their coming up REILLY refused to go under arrest and exchanged blows with Major MUEHLBERG. The Sergeants then took part in the fray and, being joined by the men of their respective companies, the fight became general and waged violently

until a detachment of the Eighth regiment, HANCOCK's corps, arrived and order was thus restored. Upon the representation of the facts at headquarters, Majors MUEHLBERG and REILLY and a number of men were arrested and held to await an investigation of the affair. The outbreak gave rise at the time to a report that a riot was going on between the negroes of the city and the soldiers, and caused considerable excitement.

This is the second fracas in which some of the officers of the Fourth Artillery have recently been engaged, and will undoubtedly have the result of getting out of the service two or three officers who are not aware of what becomes an officer and a gentleman. It may be added that Major REILLY is an officer promoted from the ranks, a circumstance which will not fail to be used as an argument by that large class of officers of the Regular Army who look with disfavor on such promotions. But the misconduct of one or even several REILLYS ought not to be unfairly used against really meritorious officers who have been similarly advanced. Whatever may be the objections to the system, it cannot be denied that many really good officers have been promoted from the ranks.

COMPETITION IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In time of war, the duty of a soldier consists in the application of his strength, of his skill, and of his knowledge to the destruction of his country's enemies: in the time of peace, his duty consists in the practice of those exercises which develop his physical powers, in the acquisition of skill in the use of his arms, and in the study of the military sciences.

In time of war, military service offers a noble field for acquiring personal distinction, and motives of self-interest and ambition urge the soldier to use his utmost energies in the performance of his duties; but in time of peace, a soldier has no means of acquiring distinction; the zealous performance of duty procures neither honor nor emolument; all motive to individual voluntary exertion is absent; and, with few exceptions, both among officers and soldiers, the process of acquiring military knowledge and military skill is looked upon as an irksome drudgery. It is a process that is effected almost entirely by means of a most imperfect system of compulsory training. To this system of training, the Army stands in the relation of a machine, of which the several grades of general officers, field officers, captains, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers are the component parts. It is of these aggregates alone that our military system takes cognizance. To each part of the machine, to each grade of the military hierarchy, the system assigns a function, and, to insure the adequate performance of that function, for each grade it provides a code of regulations, and on each it enforces a uniform system of training. But, excepting numerically, as so many units of equal value, the system altogether ignores the existence of the different individuals composing these grades. It refuses to recognize their differences of energy and capacity, or to discriminate these various degrees of acquired knowledge and skill which distinguish man from man. It makes no effort to develop talent—none to encourage zeal; it values no quality except implicit obedience; it is blind to all merit except the merit of precise systematic uniformity.

Of late years, defects have been acknowledged in the results of our military system, and several measures have been adopted to remedy these defects. When a commission in the Regular Army has not been obtained by a preliminary graduation at West Point, it has been rendered imperative that a certain amount of instruction should be necessary to enable a candidate to obtain a commission. Examinations are instituted to test the fitness of regimental officers for promotion from the junior to the higher grades. Large bodies of troops are sometimes, but, unfortunately, very seldom assembled, since the collapse of the Rebellion, to afford opportunities for carrying out that part of military training that relates to the movement of masses.

As you remarked in a former number—although our Army has learnt practically, on many a bloody field, in numerous and tedious marches, in sieges and assaults, and in the prison pens, the stern realities of war—it is, nevertheless, necessary that our present standing Army, to be efficient, should learn in time of peace the theoretical part of the science of war.

These new measures are exclusively based on the old principle of compulsory training. They aim at the improvement of all, but they ignore the advantages to be derived from fostering the development of individual excellence; they compel all to reach a higher standard of attainment, but they invite none to rise above that standard: in a word, they maintain the sufficiency of the old principle, and rely upon its more stringent application as the sole remedy for all defects.

To estimate the effects of measures based on this principle as a means of creating an efficient Army, let any one consider what would be the effect on the learned professions if the influence of individual exertion in procuring the honors and emoluments of these professions ceased when the young physician had obtained his diploma—if riches and social eminence were no longer the reward of superior medical skill. Or—since the ability of the soldier cannot in time of peace be displayed in the actual exercise of his profession, but, like the aptitude of a young man to succeed in life, can only be imperfectly judged by the completeness of his preparatory training—let us choose an illustration more strictly analogous, and consider how learning would thrive in our schools and colleges if the distinction of academic honors and future aggrandizement ceased to stimulate the ambition of our students. If, then, experience proves that to make emolument and honor the reward of the voluntary exertions of individuals is a most efficient means of procuring efficient lawyers, skillful physicians, and accomplished scholars, it is but reasonable to infer that the same means would prove equally efficacious in producing well-trained soldiers.

I think no one would deny that this inference is reasonable, were it not that there were kinds of military merit the degree of which it is not only impossible to measure, but the very existence of which it is not even possible in time of peace to ascertain with certainty.

Courage is the highest attribute of a soldier: courage, firmness of purpose, energy of character, natural sagacity, and inventive genius are the highest merits of an officer. But these qualities can only be made manifest in times of war, when occasions arise for their exercise. How, then, argue some, is it possible to discriminate the degrees of merit existing among the individuals of an army? How is it possible to apply the stimulating voluntary exertion to a system of military training? It would, indeed, be impossible to do so if no qualities possessed military value excepting those which must necessarily remain latent in times of peace, or if, to reward an individual for well-ascertained excellence in a particular quality, it were indispensably necessary that we should feel assured he was endowed with some other quality, the existence or non-existence of which we did not possess the means of discovering.

But, besides courage, are not strength, agility, skill in the use of arms, practice in tactical evolutions, and a character trained to habits of temperance and obedience, qualities which are necessary to constitute a good soldier? Besides military genius, is not knowledge of the military sciences necessary to constitute an accomplished officer? Are not these qualities of a nature to be at all times—in times of peace as well as in times of war—patent to observation? As exhibited in different individuals, do they not all admit of differences of degree, and may not their differences be measured with tolerable accuracy?

It is indeed very probable that the best shot in a company might not be the bravest soldier, that the most scientific officer of an army might not be endowed in the same degree with energy, prudence, and inventive faculties. But, though it may be difficult—or let us say impossible—until troops have gone through the ordeal of warfare, to determine absolutely which is the best soldier in a company, who the best officer in a regiment, or who the best general in an army—surely, this is not a reason why we should not reward superiority in any particular quality which it is advantageous every soldier, every officer, every general in an army should possess—wherein it is desirable that every individual in each of these ranks should use his utmost efforts to excel.

We therefore assume that, as a means of improving the efficiency of military training, it is expedient that every species of military excellence should either be distinguished by some special mark of honor, or else rewarded by some special emolument.

It remains to be considered—First, What qualifications are desirable for the perfect performance of the duties of the different military grades. Second, Among these, what qualities are capable of being ascertained by tests. Third, What tests are suitable for measuring the degrees, and what rewards and emoluments or honorary distinctions are most suitable for encouraging the development of different species of excellence.

Bravery, strength, agility, skill in the use of arms, expertness in drill and military exercise, habits of obedience and temperance—these are the qualities the possession of which constitutes a good soldier. In addition to these, a non-commissioned officer should possess the rudiments of education; he should possess a sound knowledge of reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping.

Ascending to the next grade, firmness and energy of character, equanimity of temper, a thorough familiarity with the principles and provisions of military law, and with the rules and regulations of military service, together with an elementary knowledge of the sciences of artillery, fortification, military history, military geography, and tactics, are additional qualifications necessary to constitute a good regimental officer.

Attainments of the same kind, but superior in degree, are those which it is desirable that a staff officer should possess. He should be thoroughly acquainted with the principles and familiar with the practical applications of the sciences of artillery, fortification, military history and geography, and engineering. He should be master of the special tactics of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of the theory of strategy and general tactics. He should be a clever draughtsman, an expert surveyor, and so good a linguist as to be able to speak and write fluently the principal modern languages.

Finally, let us suppose an officer who, possessing all the attainments and qualities desirable for the due performance of the duties of the staff, shall also be preëminent for firmness, energy, self-reliance, and resolute boldness of character; for a penetrating sagacity, quick to detect the designs of an enemy, and for inventive faculties, ever ready to devise skillful combinations and well-digested plans: in a word, we have the "beau idéal" of an accomplished general.

With the exception of the moral qualities of bravery, firmness, and energy, and of the intellectual qualities of sagacity and inventive genius, it is quite possible to ascertain in times of peace in what degree any individual of an army possesses any one of the qualifications for the efficient performance of military service above enumerated. To provide an appropriate inducement for stimulating individuals to exert themselves to the utmost extent of their abilities, in order to possess themselves of each of these qualifications, ought therefore to be one of the chief objects of a system of military training.

We propose enlarging on the subject in a subsequent number.

THE Springfield (Mass.) Republican of November 10th, says:—"All the foreign arms sent among the old guns to the armory, except the Spencers and Enfields, are to be sold at auction in a few weeks. There are about two thousand of them now. The old guns continue to arrive in large numbers. Within the last three days four hundred and ten boxes have come from Chattanooga, Louisville and Nashville, part of a large lot expected from those places.

THE Washington court-martial, of which Brevet Major-General Greene is President and Major Burnham Judge-Advocate, has been dissolved. A new court, composed partly of members of the Greene court-martial, will soon be organized, and it is understood that the case of Captain Pettit, who is charged with the cruel treatment of prisoners at Alexandria, will be first brought before the court.

RANK OF THE NAVAL STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A correspondent over the *nom de plume* of "Forty-One," in your issue of the 11th instant, endeavors to disprove the statement contained in a previous paper that "staff officers receive a certain rank with about the pay of the rank next below," by showing that the average of the several rates of pay of commanders is less than a similar average in the case of surgeons, paymasters and chief engineers of the rank of captain. Had he averaged the pay of a captain in the same manner, he would have found it \$200 a year greater than the pay of surgeons and paymasters, and \$400 greater than that of chief engineers of his rank. Staff officers do not, therefore, receive the pay of the grade with which they have rank, which is the point the controverted statement sought to establish.

"Forty-One" illustrates the "beautiful workings of the present system so far as it relates to pay," by bewailing the fact that the pay of a lieutenant-commander who entered the Navy in 1841 for the month of October is only \$153, while that of a surgeon who entered in 1861 is \$163. Being partial to extreme cases, why did he not select for contrast that of the surgeon who entered the Navy in March, 1847, a full-grown man, a graduate in a learned profession and the successful contestant in an examination of unparalleled severity, with that of the lieutenant-commander who entered in September, 1854, as a lad, who had simply undergone an examination in reading, writing and the first four rules of arithmetic? Let "Forty-One" subtract the four or five years tutelage of line officers at the Naval Academy, during which he will hardly presume that they have rendered the State much service, and he will find that the staff have served quite as long as the line to wear the same number of stripes of lace upon their sleeves.

The assertion of "Forty-One," that commanding officers are pecuniarily responsible for staff officer's liabilities, is only true of certain contingent expenditures which the paymaster makes upon the commander's authorization. It seems somewhat curious that paymasters should be required to give bonds, when this is not required of commanding officers, whom "Forty-One" would make appear to have the united pecuniary responsibilities of all the corps of the Navy devolving upon them.

The tone of "Forty-One's" communication is unexceptionable until the concluding paragraph, when he indulges in a discourteous remark that betrays the animus which prompted his writing. Staff officers in the Navy are the very last to be compelled "to talk the shop" for lack of other topics of conversation. As a body, their general information and liberal education enable them to converse with any line officer on the list, whatever the subject, not even excepting the details of that officer's particular calling. If they depended upon meeting professional associates, with whom they might talk shop, their colloquial powers would be called into little exercise, since they seldom meet each other on a cruise.

In the navy of Great Britain, the model on which our own was framed, staff officers were once a vulgar, ignorant and degraded set of men, who acquiesced in the servile position to which they were consigned by the not much better mannered, though higher born officers of the line. This condition of things has long ceased to exist in the British service; it was only exceptionally the case in our own. The officers of the staff are now men of liberal education, scientific attainments, professional repute and high social standing. Many of them are sons, sons-in-law, brothers, fathers and fathers-in-law of line officers. For years they have been endeavoring, and recently with promise of success, to have their rank and pay made equivalent to that of officers of the line. They have encountered the greatest opposition from narrow-minded men of this class, who, looking back to the days when sailors were flogged and captains boasted there was no law for captains, have sought to keep down the staff in the obscure and subordinate position of tolerated necessities. They deny them the right to the title of Naval officer, and answer their claims for rank by exclaiming that there must be but one captain on board, and by showing that they feel it beneath their dignity to recognize a superior in a surgeon or a paymaster, as though rank implied command, and as though there was anything inherent in the profession of a line officer entitling him to look down upon the learned and honorable professions to which officers of the staff belong. Ranks have been created as evidences of honorable distinction; else the one grade of captain would have sufficed for all naval as it does for all merchant vessels; else "Forty-One" would not have been a created lieutenant-commander. Until a few years past, captain was the highest title in our Navy. Commodores, rear and vice-admirals have been superadded as rewards for length of service, and good conduct. Staff officers ask a similar recognition of their faithful and honorable services. Disclaiming any desire to assume command outside of their own departments—disclaiming any wish to be mistaken for other than what they are—willing to wear a prominently distinctive corps uniform, they simply ask that they may be advanced as line officers are advanced, receiving increased rank and pay, in recognition of their meritorious services. We are now actually worse off than the staff of the services we have imitated, and whose obsolete customs many a "Forty-One" would like to perpetuate. In the British navy, according to her Majesty's latest order in Council, the Director-General of the Medical corps ranks as Vice-Admiral; Inspector-Generals of three years service as Rear-Admiral, and Inspector-Generals under three years as Commodores. In the Imperial navy of France, the *Inspecteur-Général* is likewise a Rear-Admiral, while the *Directeurs de Santé* rank next after *Chefs de Division* (Commodore), and before all the *Capitaines de Vaisseau*. Are the staff officers of our service inferior in professional ability to those of European navies, that only when Chief of a Bureau they ever rank as commodore, while all others of no matter what length of service can aspire to nothing higher than captain, the fourth grade in the Navy? Are they not as worthy of advancement as their confrères on the Army staff?

Whole pages of your JOURNAL have been covered with recent orders of the War Department elevating surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, and commissaries to brevet

lieutenant-colonels, colonels, brigadier and major-generals. Is the discipline of the Army less effective than that of the Navy? Does the elevation in the rank of the staff dispose them to interfere with the functions of command of the line? Singularly, this potent source of discord in the Navy has never existed in the Army. Invariably, in the latter service, line officers courteously accord to the staff officer the privileges and honors due his rank. I doubt whether the record of the Army will furnish a parallel example of a lieutenant who, having ignorantly saluted a fleet surgeon, exclaimed on learning his name, after a preliminary volley of oaths, "—, I thought he was a commander—I would have seen him—before I would have laid on my oars to him"—although his duty plainly required him so to do.

I am glad that "Forty-One" does not represent the entire body of line officers. The writer is a staff officer who has the pleasure of an extensive acquaintance and numerous warm friendships among the line. These gentlemen, who comprise many of the distinguished heroes of the late war, disdain such petty jealousies, and congratulate their brother officers of the staff on their every exaltation, believing that the advancement of each corps of the Navy confers honor and distinction upon all the others. The Naval service will not suffer from having an intelligent and accomplished staff, which must be the case if it is made attractive to men of education and refinement. "Forty-One" and "Fifty-Seven" may sympathize with the juvenile executive officer who considers it beneath his dignity to ask the surgeon, who may be old enough to be his grandfather, if he thinks the day too damp for wetting decks, or whether he considers it advisable to do or leave undone such and such a thing, preferring to issue orders which they know will be countermanded on the medical officer's appeal or protest; they may believe that "the Navy is going to ruin," because that old man no longer comes to them for permission to go on shore, or because the paymaster insists on keeping the keys of his store-room in his own custody, or because the engineer presumes to know more about the motive power of the vessel, and talks a shop-language unintelligible to them: but all those officers of the Navy who have the real interest of the service at heart, will rejoice at every act of Congress which increases the inducements for men of ability and high attainments to enter the staff, and will be glad, as well for their country's sake as their own, that, when they go on board ship or join a shore station, it will be to associate with high-minded, honorable gentlemen, and not with a set of obsequious, cringing sycophants who calmly submit to any degree of abasement. Staff officers are men, and have the ambition of men. Were they other than they are, we could not boast of the splendid results of our military and naval surgery during the war just ended, as contrasted with the experience of Europe, nor of the unexampled honesty and integrity of the pay officers, nor that not an accident of any kind has been attributable to the negligence or incompetence of its senior engineers, who have been found qualified to conduct more than one series of experiments of the highest scientific character. No staff officer complained when the grade of lieutenant-commander was created, but for which "Forty-One" would still be only a lieutenant; no staff officer will regret to see "Forty-One" elevated to any other position he may merit. Is it generous in him to sneer at the efforts of men who seek some other reward for forty years of service than that of holding the fourth rank in the Navy, with pay much below that of the line officers of the same grade? STAFF OFFICER.

PAY OF THE NAVY OFFICERS REDUCED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Is it generally understood to what extent the pay of naval officers has been reduced since the commencement of the war? This reduction has been brought about in three different ways. It is said that a continual dripping will wear away a stone; and if the system of reduction of Navy pay is persisted in much longer, by legislation, by taxation, and by executive orders, it is difficult to see where it will all end. As if one's head could not be thoroughly severed from one's neck by one process, three are resorted to, to accomplish the generous objects of reducing the Navy, from a condition of insufficiency to starvation, and from starvation to beggary. The Navy is now in the last category, begging for bread and meat and shelter.

At the commencement of the war, legislation took the matter in hand. Commodores, captains, commanders, and the old lieutenants commanding ships, all had from three to five hundred dollars a year, each, taken from their salaries. As it was a case of war, and the poor devils warmed up as they always do, into patriotic white heat, nothing was said, not a faint murmur arose from their midst.

Then, shortly after, the Government stopped paying gold—it was an act of Congress to pay them gold. No more gold dollars! "Very well," they all said, "what difference does that make? Give us greenbacks!" How they were duped! By-and-by, it was discovered that gold was running up to two dollars, and two and a quarter. So did mess-stores, and clothes, and board! Somebody shrewdly guessed that that was the value of gold, if bought with greenbacks. It did not take long to learn that flour and butter, and meat and rent and clothes, could not be had for greenbacks, all the same as for gold.

Then there came a quiet, gentle, still-small-voice sort of an order, to tax the pay from the paymaster every month, three per cent., then it was five per cent., and then they went back a year on pay received and spent for living already, and thought that might as well be taxed five per cent. too! We knew a foolish fellow, who was so dull as to wonder if that wasn't what they call an *ex post facto* concern, and if they wouldn't please go back *five or ten years* as well as one?

Then, one rainy morning, some officers called upon the Navy Agent, with their orders, and very meekly asked for the ten cents mileage for travel. It was very promptly said by a dashing young clerk of the Navy Agent's office (perhaps it was Mr. ISAAC HENDERSON's office), that "travelling expenses were income," and were "taxed!" Now it does seem to most persons that the blockhead wit, that construed that law thus, had more zeal than brains. When an officer is ordered from his boarding house, in New York, to proceed to Philadelphia and attend a naval court-martial there, as a witness, and perhaps detained a

week or ten days in the latter city, he gets eight dollars and a fraction for travelling expenses, not for income or salary! It costs him three dollars for his ticket, a half dollar to get his carpet bag, or a dollar if he takes his trunk with him, for he must carry his best uniform coat with him—no sane officer would think of travelling in his good coat now-a-days—and then it costs a half dollar to get from Kensington to the hotel in Philadelphia, and another half dollar for the trunk containing that last, good coat. Of course the poor wretch can't find a cheap boarding house, for a few days stay. He is a stranger and does not know how or where to go, and perhaps, too, they don't keep such things in Philadelphia (we know they don't in New York), and so he sadly, and shivering, steers off to his bed in a hotel, without fire, for a fire will cost an extra dollar. He remains ten days, calls for his bill at four dollars a day, and that is forty dollars. As the Navy Yard in Philadelphia is about five miles from his hotel, he has already paid fourteen cents a day for car hire, that is one dollar and forty cents more. We know of some officers who regularly walked it to save those cents, but we guess they took it out in boot leather at \$20 a pair! Let us now see how the balance stands. New York to Philadelphia, five dollars; board in Philadelphia, forty dollars; car hire, one dollar and forty cents. Total, \$46 40. In the meantime they continue to charge him in New York at his boarding house there, while he is temporarily gone. The Navy Agent pays him New York to Philadelphia and back, say eighteen dollars, which is a little over. With this eighteen dollars he has some how got to pay his little debt of forty-six dollars and forty cents! But no! That is too much. That travelling allowance is income, and he deducts ninety cents from it for internal revenue tax! Yes, tax it by all means—it is income, indeed, with a minus sign before it.

"Travelling expenses" is not income. The mileage is given to pay the expense of travel—not the first cost of the ticket, which is never more than a fraction of the expense incurred.

Mr. Editor, I do wish your readers would just indulge me with a very small, modest, and most unassuming—such an infamous swindle, to procure internal revenue. It becomes infernal after it is obtained in this way.

A new order, lately promulgated, takes another slash at these poor fellows' pockets, by this time pretty well emptied. From time immemorial, when a Navy officer got orders to join a ship going to sea, he was placed upon sea-going, duty, half or sea-pay, from the day he left his domicile to obey such orders. In those days this seemed to most men a logical consequence. But they are gone by, and with them the common sense that illuminated them with its genial rays. Although this is not a metallic age (it's a greenback, bond-giving age), the ring of the human heart has in it the dull thug of a metal veneered with paper, or false promises. The new order (how it smells of virtue), does not furnish the officer to receive sea-pay until the ship goes through the form of "going into commission." In the meantime, the officers assemble—let us say at Philadelphia, and keep the *Ticonderoga* in sight—we like Philadelphia, it is certainly the most honorable town for hotels known—and take rooms at hotels. Of course at a hotel! They are strangers—where else to go—they don't know the cheap boarding house, even if any existed in Philadelphia, and so they go in for four dollars a day—never mind the rank, four dollars a day! As they don't know how long they are to stay, of course not long, no bargain can be made. In this way, officers are kept and bound, going on board the *Ticonderoga*, or some other ship, every morning, with the regularity of the navigator's chronometer, and several weeks elapse, before the economical commandant of the Yard will put the ship into commission. All this time the Government gets revenue—devilish revenue, out of the officers, by retaining them on other duty, or secondary pay. By-and-by, when these officers go aboard to form messes, to buy outfits, to lay in stores, to get crockery and furniture, shoes, clothes, &c., &c., for all these come out of their salary—a vast and frightful debt, at the hotel, stares them in the face. The situation is horrible! Pity the man who rendered the law could not appreciate it fully!

Mr. Editor: We have heard of many mean things in this world. There is no algebraic formula, whereby an equation for this meanness could be expressed by the cabalistic figures of the unknown.

Such are some of the modes by which, during five years past, this class of men have been reduced in the means of living. In the words of a very old adage—a poor man has no business to live. So the Navy officer should be abolished soul and body.

It is true, Mr. MILES O'REILLY, of the *Citizen* newspaper, groans and moans a great deal about his clean shirt, and his copper stripes about the sleeve, which the poor fellow has to pay for out of unwilling pockets. Yet we honorably trust that his spleen may not assume a dangerous form; let the bouldering boy bide his time in patience. Though he may never see his friends of the blue flannel, so lively in their outer garments, as he states those of this corps were, he may keep his soul in patience.

As Navy officers have now become reduced to the necessity of begging Congress to keep them from going hungry—and still worse, hopelessly in debt, to keep the carpets on the floor of the one room occupied by their darlings—to hold on to the little cottage, presented perhaps to some lucky one! by a dying father, that the income tax may not have it—to live, eat, and sleep, as other men do, who have not rendered a tithe to the country which these men have, I have merely offered a few figures to the public, that the world may judge. Can any man suppose such a state of things would or could exist, if these men had political representatives in the country, or in the Government? As a bid to popular delusion, when the war broke out, the pay of all the subordinate grades was raised, and that too, to an inappropriate degree. Of course it was understood those officers would generally be held by volunteers. Here is a secret of the strange disproportion of rates of pay of commanding officers and others.

We have no fears of the result of the Navy memorial to Congress. It will pass, and pass unanimously. The real law makers of the land are not callous or oblivious. But, it is a question yet unanswered, by what right or law do these executive orders reduce the pay and emoluments of our Naval officers, which are granted by Congressional enactments? ANOTHER FORTY-ONE.

THE LAST DEFENCE OF MR. ISHERWOOD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The Report of the three Naval Engineers on the trial of the *Algonquin* and *Winooski* which appears in the last issue of the JOURNAL, is a document which ought not to pass unnoticed. By some singular process of deduction these gentlemen have succeeded in arriving at conclusions directly the opposite of those which have been reached by disinterested observers of this trial and the various scientific journals of this country and England.

1st. This report states, that "The paddle-wheels of the *Winooski* and *Algonquin* were exactly alike and the paddle had the same dimensions and immersion." This statement coolly ignores the fact that on the day after the trial commenced, namely, Thursday, Oct 24th, a coal barge drifted into one of the *Winooski's* wheels, tearing off the outer ends of the buckets, thereby, of course, reducing their resistance.

2d. This remarkable report concludes further, that

This point at which the steam was cut off in the cylinder of the *Winooski* was ascertained by looking on the eccentric rod and moving the engine by hand, noting exactly on the main guides the point at which the toe of the rock-shaft left the lifter on the lifting rod. This measurement gave 4 feet 10 inches for the upper stroke, and 6 feet for the lower stroke, which, as the stroke of the piston is 8 feet 9 inches, gave a mean of 0.619. The cut-off of the *Algonquin's* engine, not being a positive one, could not be so measured, but has been computed from the indicator diagrams.

Now, owing to the peculiar action of the *Winooski's* independent cut off (the one usually used on American poppet valve expansion paddle engines), the steam is practically cut off from the cylinder some time before the valve actually seats itself, for while the valve is almost touching its seat and moving at its slowest speed, the piston is moving at its highest rate of speed. Again, if the valve is deep on its bearing face this distance is very considerable; i. e., the distance moved by the piston after the steam is practically cut-off before the valve actually seats itself. At all events, to examine the indicator diagrams (as Mr. ISHERWOOD did in the case of the *Algonquin*) is the only true way to tell when the steam is practically cut off. Now, various indicator diagrams taken from the *Winooski*, copies of which are before us, show the fact that the steam was cut off at about four-tenths of the stroke.

The method adopted to measure the points of cut-off of the respective vessels, is deceptive to say the least. The following explanation will sustain this assertion. The cut-off valve of the *Winooski* is seated by the rock-shaft toe moving away from the lifter on the lifting-rod, and permitting the valve to close by gravity. The cut-off valve of the *Algonquin* is seated by the withdrawal of a catch—an invention of an eminent engineer of this city, Mr. PETER HOGG—which permits the valve also to close in accordance with the law of gravitation as expounded by its discoverer some two hundred years ago. The mechanism which operates this catch can be momentarily adjusted while the engine is in motion, so that the cut-off can be changed to any desirable point. The peculiar gear used on the *Algonquin*, which trips this catch by a "motion coincident with the piston," is, we believe, the invention of Mr. SICKLES, Mr. DICKERSON's coadjutor.

The cut-off of the *Winooski* cannot, however, be changed without stopping the engine for a considerable period of time—not a very important point. As the cut-off valves in both cases are closed by gravity, "it will be perceived" that it is simply absurd to speak of one "as not being a positive one." In either case, if the valve-stem stuffing-box is packed too tight, the friction caused thereby being greater than the force of gravity tending to close the valve, the valve will not close.

It is only lately that this trick of measuring the *Winooski's* point of cut-off has been adopted; for in the previous report of the board (on page 85 of the JOURNAL) and in Mr. ISHERWOOD's defence (page 106) published over the signature X, the point of cut-off is stated to be .47 of the stroke, which is more than is shown by the indicator diagrams, and as the indicator diagrams taken on the first trial are the same as those taken on the last, the nature of this jugglery will be apparent to any apprentice boy. In short, Mr. ISHERWOOD dare not fix the *Winooski's* cut-off so that the engine will give a diagram like the one labelled seven-tenths in the article on the Erie Expansion Experiments contained in his would-be law-book for Steam Engineers. The diagrams taken from the *Winooski* are almost like the one given in the same book, as taken at about four-tenths cut-off.

With respect to the issue on the non-expansion question, the following will place that point in its true light. Fortunately, the conditions are such, that no calculation whatever is necessary in order to get at the general result; viz., which vessel actually did the most work with a given amount of fuel? In the last report, dated Sept. 26, 1865, on page 85 of the JOURNAL, this clause occurs:

We consider that, at 8 o'clock P. M. of the 22d inst., the engines of both vessels having been run about three hours from the commencement of the trial, the fire was in steady action, and the machinery in proper working condition.

Now, this statement is of considerable importance, as it assists in arriving at the correct result of the performances of the competitive engines. The *Algonquin's* engine operated according to the report 69.8 hours out of the stipulated 96, and since it is admitted by all that the *Winooski's* machinery operates just as well at the end as at the beginning of the trial, and that, owing to the bad construction of the steam machinery of the *Algonquin*, it can scarcely pass through half the stipulated period without showing signs of speedy dissolution; let a certain portion of trial during which the machinery of the *Algonquin* was working as well as possible under the circumstances, be taken, then let a comparison be made of the relative results of the performances of the two vessels during that time.

The trial commenced at 5 P. M., Monday, Oct. 23d, 1865. Now, "three hours from the commencement of the trial" the fire was in steady action and the machinery in "per working condition." During the succeeding 48 hours the *Algonquin* gained about 1,000 revolutions over the *Winooski*. This is decisive against Mr. ISHERWOOD's non-expansion dogmas, because 48 hours of trial, both vessels during that time consuming the same amount of fuel, is just as decisive in pointing out on which side the scale beam inclined (whether for or against the non-expansion

hypothesis of Mr. ISHERWOOD) as if the trial had lasted 48 years. But further, as the power required to revolve the respective wheels varies as the cube of the number of revolutions made in a given time, it will be seen without calculation of indicator diagrams, how very decisive this trial has been against the absurd doctrines of the Chief of the Steam Bureau. In the first report it was asserted "the economical performance of the machinery of each was equal at the time of failure of the machinery of the *Algonquin*," and the table which accompanies this first report (see page 85 of JOURNAL) states the average revolutions for the *Algonquin* to be 14,6791 per minute, and for the *Winooski* 14,7546. Now, in the report of the last trial, during 48 hours of which the machinery of the *Algonquin* worked better than on the previous trial and made many more revolutions with the same consumption of coal—the revolutions being the accurate and absolute measure of the relative powers developed, the following occurs:

With regard to the economical results, they are as follows, according to the two methods of determining them:—

By the first method, taking the cubes of the number of revolutions made per minute by the paddle-wheels for the measure of the power, we find the power with the *Algonquin's* machinery to cost about two and one-tenth per cent. more in fuel than the power with the *Winooski's* machinery.

By the second method, taking the indicator results for the measure of the power, we find the power with the *Algonquin's* to cost about ten and six-tenths per cent. more in fuel than the power with the *Winooski's* machinery.

Even taking into consideration the hours during which the *Algonquin* was gradually breathing her last, this statement is very far from being borne out by the facts, and when the performance for the 48 hours as above indicated is considered, it is indeed a

"Most lame and impotent conclusion."

There are, as is well-known, several important drawbacks against the *Algonquin's* engine, due to bad construction, which do not exist in the *Winooski*, such as inferior boilers, bad vacuum and the great waste of steam in the independent circulating engine, which points have been conclusively discussed by your correspondent "Fair Play" in a previous number of the JOURNAL. Thus it has been shown that the *Algonquin* only held her own by the great gain due to the use of steam expansively. JUSTICE.

GENERAL BANKS vs. HISTORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In your issue of October 14th, you published extracts from the speech of Hon. N. P. BANKS, late Major-General United States Volunteers, at Boston, Mass. It is difficult to conceive how so many misstatements could be crowded in so small a space. Will you permit me to correct a few of them?

GENERAL BANKS.

During his previous service in that Department, he had argued against any operation on that line (the Red River), but yielded his opinions to the suggestions of the Government.

Instead of 37,000 men, I had 15,000 men.

The Naval fleet was detained seventeen days in getting over the falls at Alexandria—the Naval officers engaged in operations which he would not name.

The advance was under the command of General Franklin, who had given express orders that the train of cavalry should follow closely the cavalry which was in the extreme front.

On the morning of the first day's fight, General Franklin said there would be no battle, and had a large part of his force in camp.

In this state of affairs the enemy, to the number of 10,000, made an attack in front.

General Banks had over 25,000 men, as follows:

Cavalry.....5,000
1st Division 19th Army Corps.....5,300
Detachments 13th Army Corps.....5,000
Detachments 16th and 17th Army Corps.....7,500
Negro Brigade.....8,000

Total.....26,000

The fleet was ready to pass up, and did pass up as soon as the main body of the Army arrived. The operations the Naval officers were engaged in, and which Major-General Banks could not mention, was the seizure of Rebel cotton—an operation which they believe they could not have carried out without the aid of the Army of Congress. It is true the Supreme Court, after grave deliberation, has decided against them. But it is scarcely to be wondered at if sailors, with the cotton before them, and the law, as they supposed, to support them, made the seizure.

The whole Army was under the command of General Franklin, and everything going on well until the evening of the 7th of April, when Major-General Banks came up. The advance was not under the command of General Franklin. General Franklin had not given express orders that "the cavalry train should follow the cavalry closely." On the evening of the 7th, he had given the orders, commonly given in his order of march for the succeeding day, that the cavalry train should "be kept out of the way of the infantry column." It was left to the commanding officer of the cavalry to determine how he would keep out of the way—whether by "following the cavalry closely," by leaving it in park until towards the close of the day, or by sending it to the rear of the infantry train, under charge of the infantry guard. On the morning of the 8th of April, the commanding officer of the cavalry very properly left it in park, and so reported it to General Franklin, who approved of the disposition. Who ordered it out has never been determined. It was not General Franklin, and it was not General Lee. It was probably some Acting Assistant Quartermaster who, having spent the previous winter in the luxury of reorganizing society in New Orleans, was not prepared to bivouac with a blanket for his tent and hard tack for his supper.

General Franklin may have said that there would be no battle, as he knew that he should not attempt one with one-third of his force, and probably thought that no other general officer would be so mad as to do so. But General Franklin did not have a large part of his force in camp on the morning of the battle. They had made their day's march, reached water (a most important consideration in that country), and had gone into camp, when they were ordered by General Banks (who was in advance) to the front.

In this state of affairs Major-General Banks, with his cavalry, with a brigade of the Thirtieth Army Corps, who had been skirmishing all day, and was out of ammunition, and, with another brigade of the Thirtieth Army Corps, fatigued with a long march, made an attack upon the enemy, at least 10,000 strong, in front, because he thought they were going to run away; and was, of course, repulsed. The enemy, 10,000 strong, then attacked him, and was, of course, successful.

HISTORY.

Operations on this line were undertaken at the urgent solicitation of Major-General Banks, opposed by General Grant (then Major-General Grant), but ordered by the President, with a view to carry into effect the Constitution of 1864 in the western part of Louisiana, and to bring in cotton and sugar to fill a depleted treasury.

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And we lost 10 guns and 140 wagons.

This was the whole loss to our Army in the whole series of eight battles.

That evening we were again attacked, and after holding our position through the night, fell back in the morning.

That day there was another battle, in which the enemy was repulsed.

Arrived there, (Alexandria), it was ascertained that the gunboats could not pass unless the river was raised two feet.

Before the boats were ready to move, the dam was swept away. Another dam was constructed in six days.

The condition of the Army at this time has been greatly misrepresented and also their attachment to their commander, which was at no time more hearty and demonstrative.

This was done only by the officers of the Navy, who organized the marines as working parties, going into the interior six or eight miles, to seize or capture cotton.

The officers of the Army were as free from any such contamination as any lady or gentleman in this assembly.

While the enterprise was as unwise as it was unsuccessful, there is not a man who should feel any dishonor for the part he had taken in it.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 24, 1865.

THE LONDON ENGINEER ON MR. ISHERWOOD'S NON-EXPANSION THEORY.

THE London Engineer devotes a long leading article to the discussion of the subject of the expansion trial between the *Algonquin* and *Winooski*. We will reprint here the main portion of the article, directing the reader's attention to the fact that our London contemporary sustains opinions the JOURNAL has often expressed:

A few weeks since we called the attention of our readers to a somewhat remarkable competition then pending at Washington, U. S.,—a competition intended to set at rest for ever certain questions connected with the use of steam expansively which had been raised by Mr. ISHERWOOD, of the American Navy. It is unnecessary that we should go over the ground again by explaining the nature of the proposed trial, or experiment, or competition, as we may please to call it. Those of our readers who take any interest in the matter are doubtless sufficiently well posted up in the entire proceedings to render all that follows perfectly comprehensible.

The Engineer then goes on to describe the *Algonquin's* machinery, with which the readers of the JOURNAL are already familiar, concluding with the following summation:

As to the general design and construction of this engine, all disinterested parties are agreed that they are simply execrable. Never were important issues dependent on worse support. Mr. DICKERSON's principles are, as far as we know, in one sense correct enough; his practice is that of a mere amateur, and the general feeling among those who have seen his handiwork, appears to be one of wonder that the engine held out for even the time it did without a serious break down.

The engine of the *Winooski* is also of the inclined variety. The cylinder is 58 inches in diameter by 8 feet 9 inches stroke. It is beautifully made, of the very best materials and workmanship, on a very usual pattern. In fact, dozens of engines of precisely similar construction in every respect may be found in American tidal waters. It is fitted with a surface condenser through which the cold water is driven by one of "ISHERWOOD's double-function pumps." The valves are the usual double-poppet pattern popular in the States, worked by STEVENS' gear, with which the cut-off cannot be altered without stopping the engine and shifting the arms on the shaft. The boilers are those in habitual use in the American Navy—MARTIN's vertical water tube—containing 200 square feet of grate, and 5,036 square feet of heating surface.

We lost 19 guns and 194 wagons.

There were not eight battles—five at the outside. And how can a gentleman, who has any respect for the intelligence of his hearers say that battles have been fought and won without loss to the victors? At the victory of Pleasant Hill we lost heavily. At the victory of Monette's Ferry we lost severely. At the affair of Avoyelles Church the loss was trifling; but in General Mower's victory of Yellow Bayou our loss in killed and wounded was again severe.

True, except with General Banks' usual inaccuracies. We fell back during the night, commencing at 8 o'clock, P. M. In this fight at Pleasant Hill the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, under General Emory's immediate command, General Franklin present, defeated and drove back the whole Confederate army. It is due to justice, however, to say, that night was coming on, and the enemy could not discover our strength, while one-half of their force was engaged in plundering the 194 wagons aforesaid. As they discovered a new cause of whisky or champagne, their yells were very audible, and not pleasant.

True, and a glorious battle, in which the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps and the detachments of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, under General Smith, the whole under the command of General Franklin, ("Major-General Banks, taught by his lesson of the day before, happily not interfering,") defeated and drove back the Confederate army, proving what might have been done with the whole force under proper leadership.

Inaccurate again. There were two feet of water on the Upper Falls. The gunboats—some of them—drew eight feet. They could be lightened one foot. The river had to be raised from five to six feet.

Two coal barges, which were sunk as part of the dam, loaded with iron and brick, were swept away by the force of the current. To repair this damage, by cribs and other more permanent devices, took thirty-six hours.

The condition of the Army was excellent, as was shown in their last affairs. If their attachment to their commander is to be judged by their cheers as he rode with his staff along their lines, it was both "demonstrative and hearty." If it is to be adjudged by their asides: "If 'don't fight in Mr. Bank's company,' it may have been 'demonstrative,' it was certainly not 'hearty.'"

This slur against a gallant Admiral, and a service which, while it has enforced what is believed to be its just claims, has always neglected them to meet the enemies of its country, will have little weight with those who remember that, in the efficient aid rendered by Admiral Porter, and the officers and men of his fleet, in the reduction of Fort Fisher, he was effectually destroying the source which had enriched both him and them.

Mainly true. But if General Banks will remember that, notwithstanding his peremptory order to permit no private cotton on board public transports, and his energetic efforts to prevent it, such private cotton was shipped, he will, perhaps, modify this statement.

Dishonor. No. But there was one man, who, we trust, felt both mortification and self-reproach at the part he had taken in it, and that man was the Commander-in-Chief.

The article then speaks of Mr. ISHERWOOD's works on steam:

Mr. ISHERWOOD's large work is so well written, and the figures it contains are so skillfully prepared, and so apparently trustworthy, that many of the younger members of the profession both here and abroad have been misled, and others older and wiser have been inclined to doubt the evidence of their own senses and the experience of a lifetime, when opposed to the reasonings of a theorist. The Washington trial, short as it was, has utterly demolished Mr. ISHERWOOD's arguments, and proved to demonstration the accuracy of the principles adopted by our most successful engineers for years past. We find that the engines of the *Winoski* and *Algonquin* made as nearly as possible the same number of revolutions per minute against the same resistance on the same consumption of fuel. In the one case the pressure of steam in the boiler averaged 16.8 pounds, the cut-off taking place at 475 of the stroke; in the other the average pressure was 70.79 pounds, and the point of cut-off at 111 of the stroke. Now it has been stated that at the time when the trial ceased there was not only an hour's allowance, 1,600 pounds of coal, in the stoke-hole of the *Algonquin*, but that 2,526 pounds of coal were charged to her besides, which she had not used although it had been brought on board—that is to say, during the fifty-one hours which the trial lasted, the *Algonquin* burned per hour 80.9 pounds of coal, or five per cent. less than her rival. This may or may not be true, and therefore we shall content ourselves with repeating a statement which has not been officially contradicted. Mr. DICKERSON's victory—or rather that of the principle which has proved victorious in spite of Mr. DICKERSON—is so complete that Mr. ISHERWOOD may have the benefit of every doubt.

Granting, then, that both engines used the same amount of fuel in doing the same work, in what, it will be asked, lies the superiority? In order to answer this we must first point out that this was not a test of actual economy; it was simply a test of relative economy. Again, Mr. ISHERWOOD holds that the proper point at which to cut off is, 7 of the stroke, and on this principle all the new screw engines of the American Navy have been designed. He admits that a slight saving may be effected—fifteen per cent. or thereabouts—by cutting off at this point, as compared with working the steam full stroke. He also states definitely that by cutting off at 4.45ths of the stroke "the loss of the economy in fuel alone reaches forty-four per cent. of the cost of the power when cutting off at 7"—that is to say, that an engine cutting off at 4.45ths is forty-four per cent. less economical than one cutting off at 7. In the face of this absurd statement we have Mr. DICKERSON's very imperfect engine, cutting off very nearly at 4.45ths, burning precisely the same quantity of fuel as another engine cutting-off at 475. It is also worthy of note that although the Chief-Engineer of the United States Navy pins his faith on this particular cut-off at 7, as being the most economical possible for all speeds of piston, for all pressures, and for non-condensing as well as condensing engines, he would not adopt it in the *Winoski*, but he did adopt a different grade, 457, which we in this country know to be about the best possible for ordinary condensing engines, with unjacketed cylinders and long strokes. On this point Mr. ISHERWOOD is decidedly beaten.

Advancing a step, we are told again that, whereas the engine of the *Winoski* commanded an excellent vacuum, Mr. DICKERSON's surface condenser was so imperfect that the back-pressure throughout the stroke was 3.5 pounds higher on board the *Algonquin* than the *Winoski*. In order to be on the safe side we shall call this 3 pounds only. This represents not less than fifty horse power, in round numbers, exerted by the engines of the *Algonquin* in excess of that of the *Winoski*, on the same consumption of fuel.

Of the rival champions, the *Engineer* says:

It would seem as though neither Mr. DICKERSON nor Mr. ISHERWOOD are able to realize the fact that, in order to obtain economy of fuel by the aid of expansion, certain conditions must be complied with. The former apparently imagines that expansion is all-powerful, and, regarding steam as a permanent gas, he takes no account of condensation in the cylinder, and constructs his engines without the least regard for principles which English engineers know to be essential to success. Mr. ISHERWOOD, on the other hand, selecting a single machine* of a construction notoriously the worse adapted to the application of the principle, tried a few experiments, carried out and worked up with a minuteness sufficient to invest them with a false importance, and gravely states that he has tested expansion, and that there is nothing in it. We have thus the remarkable spectacle of two men, equally ignorant of the fundamental principles of the subject on which they presume to discourse, trying experiments with machinery no more calculated to decide the questions at issue—if there be a question at issue—than a pair of water-wheels; while the Government of a great nation consents to identify itself with the one, and the great nation acts as bottle-holder to the other. As it is, the correctness of a principle has asserted itself, according to the reports which have reached us, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Whether Mr. ISHERWOOD did or did not beat Mr. DICKERSON is a matter of the least possible real importance. He would find in any of our English firms a very different opponent. There is such a thing as philosophy in sport as well as science in earnest. As far as we can see, the Washington competition comes under neither head, and its value is almost infinitesimal as compared with the importance with which the American public appear to have invested it.

We by no means agree with the *Engineer* in its estimate of the importance of these trials. It is, no doubt, true that they are of no consequence to the skilful and experienced marine engine builders—who thoroughly understand the value of the expansive principle—but it is a matter of a great deal of importance to us to have practically tested the soundness of the theories on which the screw engines, planned by the Steam Bureau, are proportioned.

* The *Engineer* here refers to the Erie expansion experiments.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. H. C.—Brevet rank only holds precedent on courts-martial and military commissions, or where different corps are serving together. A captain who has been brevetted brigadier-general would outrank a brigadier-general commissioned subsequent to the date of his brevet when serving on a general court-martial, and would also under the same circumstances outrank a colonel. D. VAN NOSTRAND, of this city, has issued a reprint of the Army Register for 1863, and now has it for sale. A civilian can only obtain a copy from an officer or publisher who has reprinted the official Register. Write to the Navy Department about the appointment as captain's clerk. We believe these appointments are made by the officers commanding ships of sufficient size to allow them such an assistant. So many general officers have been mustered out that it is impossible for any one not in the War Department to tell how many are now in the service.

A. REGULAR OF 1863.—As you enlisted for five years, you will, undoubtedly, be held until the expiration of that term.

P. F. G.—The subject of land warrants for soldiers who have served during the war is a matter to be decided upon by Congress.

F. B. K.—A surgeon or chaplain cannot be a member of the council of administration except in the absence of a sufficient number of line officers. A chaplain has no rank.

INQUIRER.—In the case you mention where the colonel, after having placed the lieutenant-colonel in arrest, and soon after went on leave of absence, thus leaving the major in command, if the lieutenant-colonel desired to visit town he must receive permission from the major. If the commanding officer of the regiment is empowered to grant passes, or if the pass is granted at high headquarters, it must then be approved by the regimental commander, no matter what is the rank of the applicant. A colonel under arrest can give no order to the lowest lieutenant in his command.

C. F. D.—Write to the Land Office, Washington, D. C., for any information you may need as to land warrants.

READER.—The following list of the general officers is given for the information of yourself and friends. They are given in the order of their rank:—U. S. Grant, Lieutenant-General; H. W. Halleck, Major-General; Wm. T. Sherman, Major-General; Geo. G. Meade, Major-General; Phil. H. Sheridan, Major-General; George H. Thomas, Major-General; Irvin McDowell, Brigadier-General; Wm. S. Rosecrans, Brigadier-General; Philip St. G. Cooke, Brigadier-General; John Pope, Brigadier-General; Joseph Hooker, Brigadier-General; Winfield S. Hancock, Brigadier-General; John M. Schofield, Brigadier-General; O. O. Howard, Brigadier-General.

R. D. W., TWELFTH U. S. C. I.—The proper salute for a line officer is, when the officer approaches the sentinel, the latter comes from a support to shoulder arms, in which position he stands until the officer has passed beyond him. The salute by bringing the left hand across the body, is, in par. 255 Revised Army Regulations, laid down as the sergeant's salute. Corporals out of the ranks and privates not sentries will carry their muskets at a shoulder, as sergeants, and salute in like manner. A sentry in a sentry box uses the salute of bringing the left hand briskly to the musket as high as the right shoulder.

E. T. J., LOWELL, MASS.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. GENTRY, Seventeenth infantry, is recruiting at Boston, Mass., for the Regular Army.

VETERAN.—Lieutenant-General SCOTT was, upon his own application, placed on the retired list with full pay and emoluments, by order of the President.

K.—An officer of any grade having brevet rank should wear the shoulder strap of his brevet rank. Par. 1,629 Revised Army Regulations states: "Officers above the grade of lieutenant-colonel by order of the President may wear the uniform of their respective regiments or corps, or that of general officers according to their brevet rank."

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN JULIUS W. ADAMS, JR.

Died in Brooklyn, on the 15th inst., Captain Julius W. Adams, jr., late of the United States Regular Army. The death of this gallant young soldier, is one of the incidents almost daily occurring, showing that the loss of the gallant spirits of the war, whose labors have just ended in establishing the new birth of the nation, does not cease with the termination of the war itself, but long after gentle peace shall have smiled upon us, we will from time to time have brought home to our hearts the trials and sufferings of our patriot soldiers, who counted their lives but as dross, and expended them freely that the nation might live.

■ Captain ADAMS was born in Massachusetts, in 1840, of Revolutionary stock. Selecting the profession of arms from his earliest youth, he was appointed from Kentucky to the military academy at West Point at the age of seventeen, and graduated in 1861, with the privilege of selecting either the Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry, Cavalry or Dragoon arm of the service. He selected the Infantry, and was commissioned a Second-Lieutenant. He was retained as an Assistant Instructor in Tactics until June, 1862, when he joined his regiment in the Army of the Potomac. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gaines Mills, and left in the hands of the enemy at Savage Station in the retreat of the "Seven Days," neglected by the Rebel surgeons, and left in an open shed exposed to the weather to dress his own wounds, he was finally paroled for exchange; but he contracted disease from his exposure, from the effects of which, he never entirely recovered. Upon the recovery from his wounds, he rejoined his regiment, and participated in the campaigns which followed under Generals HOOKER, BURNSIDE and MEADE, and although but a Captain, commanded his regiment, the old Fourth U. S. Infantry, in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, but the last campaign under General GRANT, proved too much for his enfeebled body, and despite his efforts to bear up, he was, a short time after the battle of Cold Harbor, prostrated by pneumonia and compelled to quit the field. He was denied the earnest wish of his heart, that of witnessing the final triumph of our arms, but declined in health gradually, until death came to relieve him from protracted suffering.

His old companions of the Fifth Corps, and his acquaintances amongst the Volunteer officers, with whom he was very popular, from his unassuming manners and his readiness to acknowledge merit in whatever dress he found it, will mourn the loss of a genial companion and true friend, a tried and gallant soldier, a brave and accomplished gentleman, and a consistent Christian.

THE Naval Ordnance Bureau has ordered a reduction in the pay of nearly all of its employees at the navy-yard in Washington who were receiving over three dollars per day, the order to go into effect on the 1st prox.

ARMY GAZETTE.

BOARD TO EXAMINE APPLICANTS TO FILL VACANCIES IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, NOV. 13, 1865.

Special Orders, No. 599.

[Extract.]

I. A board of officers will assemble in this city on the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon applications and recommendations which have been submitted for appointments in the regular regiments of the Army.

II. The following is a statement of the vacancies to be filled:—
In the cavalry arm, second lieutenants, 54.
In the artillery arm, second lieutenants, 40.
In the infantry arm, first lieutenants, 60.
In the infantry arm, second lieutenants, 299.
Total number of vacancies, 453.

III. After a careful examination of the testimonials and military history of the applicants, the board will select the names of a sufficient number to fill the vacancies shown in the foregoing statement from those applicants who have served in the Volunteers at least two years, and will submit a report with a list of names so selected.

IV. In making the selection the board will apportion the whole number to be appointed equal to the number of vacancies, except twenty, to the several States and Territories, according to the representation in Congress.

V. The names selected will be arranged according to arms, in the order of merit, and the appointments will be made in that order.

VI. The Adjutant-General will lay before the board the list of applications, and the recommendations and other papers.

VII. The board will be composed as follows:—

Colonel H. K. Craig, U. S. Army.
Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General H. Brooks, Fourth U. S. artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. Eastman, U. S. Army.
By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: R. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TESTIMONIAL TO DOCTOR MARY E. WALKER.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Whereas, it appears from official reports that Doctor Mary E. Walker, a graduate of medicine, "has tendered valuable service to the Government, and her efforts have been earnest and untiring in a variety of ways," and that she was assigned to duty and served as an assistant surgeon in charge of female prisoners at Louisville, Ky., upon the recommendation of Major-Generals Sherman and Thomas, and faithfully served as contract surgeon in the service of the United States, and has devoted herself with patriotic zeal to the sick and wounded soldiers, both in the field and hospital, to the detriment of her own health, and has also endured hardships as a prisoner of war four months in a Southern prison while acting as a contract surgeon; and

Whereas, by reason of her not being a commissioned officer in the military service, a brevet or honorary rank cannot, under existing laws, be conferred upon her; and

Whereas, in the opinion of the President, an honorable recognition of her services and sufferings should be made,

It is ORDERED, That a testimonial thereof shall be hereby made and given to the said Doctor Mary E. Walker, and that the usual medal of honor for meritorious service be given her.

Given under my hand, in the city of Washington, D. C., this eleventh day of November, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President.

By the President. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN DALLAS, TWELFTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, }
PHILADELPHIA, PA., NOV. 11, 1865.

General Orders, No. 12.

1. A court of inquiry, of which Colonel Henry S. Burton, Fifth United States artillery, is President, assembled at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, pursuant to Special Orders No. 43, dated September 18, 1865, from these headquarters, at the request of Captain A. J. Dallas, Twelfth United States infantry, to investigate certain imputations in regard to his conduct in the face of the enemy, June 18, 1864, as contained in a note to him from the officers of the battalion of his regiment, now serving in Richmond, Va., and was directed to Special Orders No. 58, of October 7, 1865, to include in such investigation the charges and specifications preferred against that officer by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Anderson, Captain Twelfth United States infantry.

OPINION.—The court, after mature deliberation upon the evidence adduced, is of the opinion that neither the imputations contained in the note of August 20, 1865, nor the charges subsequently preferred, have been sustained, and that further action is unnecessary.

2. The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Captain Dallas, Twelfth United States infantry, have been laid before the Major-General Commanding, and are approved and confirmed. He deems it proper to call the attention of the officers of this command to the course of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson and the officers of the First battalion, Twelfth United States infantry, who united with him in an attempt to compel Captain Dallas to withdraw from their ranks, and believes that such unlawful combinations are rare, and in this case due more to the inexperience of the officers concerned than to any criminal intent. But the practice, if permitted, is so subversive of good order and military discipline, that the Major-General Commanding feels compelled to visit the action of the officers of the First battalion, Twelfth United States infantry, with the severe censure which in his judgment it deserves.

3. The Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel Henry S. Burton, Fifth United States artillery, is President, is dissolved.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
S. F. BARSTOW, Assistant Adjutant-General.

NOTICE TO COLONEL GEORGE W. KEENER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, NOV. 20, 1865.

Colonel George W. Keener, One Hundred and Fiftieth Illinois Volunteers, having been reported at the headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, is hereby notified that he will stand dismissed the service of the United States unless within fifteen days from this date he appears before the Military Commission in session in this city, of which Brigadier-General John C. Caldwell, United States Volunteers, is President, and makes satisfactory defence to the charge of absence without leave.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHANGE OF DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, NOV. 9, 1865.

General Orders, No. 162.

1. Major-General D. E. SICKLES, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of South Carolina. He will repair to Hilton Head and relieve Major-General Gillmore, and will remove his headquarters to Charleston.

2. Major-General Gillmore, on being relieved in command of the Department of South Carolina, will report in person to the Chief of Engineers.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ASSIGNED.

Hospital Steward John Lyman, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to duty at Augusta, Ga.

Hospital Steward Daniel D. Martin, U. S. Army, is hereby relieved from duty in the Middle Department, and ordered to duty in the Surgeon-General's office.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Whitehead, U. S. Army, to duty at Fort

Vancouver, Washington Territory. He will sail from New York with four companies of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. S. Tripler, Brevet Colonel W. J. Sloan, Surgeons U. S. Army, and Brevet Colonel A. H. Hoff, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, are appointed as a Board to act in conjunction with Dr. J. B. Jones, Health officer of Brooklyn, and Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, Resident Physician, city of New York, to examine and report fully of the most advantageous location for a hospital on the lands belonging to the United States, at Sandy Hook, New York.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Hospital Steward Henry R. Ostrander, U. S. Army.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 8.—Passed Assistant Surgeon C. H. White, to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Second Assistant Engineers John D. Tappin, John W. Gardner, Albert W. Moxley, James T. Keleher and Ed. W. Koehl, to duty in connection with the laying up of iron-clads at Philadelphia.

Lieutenants John F. McGlensy, C. D. Jones, Ensign A. D. Brown, Acting Ensign Francis Morris, Midshipmen J. E. Craig, Isaac Hazlett, L. M. Ford and T. A. Lyons, Surgeon W. T. Hord, Carpenter Joseph P. Carter, Sailmaker William Rogers, Chief Engineer William H. Rutherford, Third Assistant Engineers Joseph H. Thomas and Conrad J. Hahlgren, Boatswain Amstead Pomeroy, and Gunner A. P. Thompson, to the *Monongahela*.

Surgeon J. C. Palmer, to the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st of December next.

Chief Engineer Jackson McElwell, to duty in connection with the laying up of iron-clads at Philadelphia, Pa.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Du Bois, to special duty at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa., under the direction of Surgeon G. Mauley.

NOVEMBER 10.—Second Assistant Engineer Edwin T. Phillips, to the *Pennacola*.

Second Assistant Engineer John W. Saville, Jr., to the *Shamokin*.

Surgeon J. C. Spear, to the *Savannah*.

NOVEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander G. E. Belknap, Lieutenants F. J. Nalle and George M. Bache to the *Shenandoah*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 8.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. T. Luck, from the Navy Yard, New York, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

Captain S. B. Bissell, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to command the *Monongahela*.

Surgeon Thomas L. Smith, from the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st of December next, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. H. Adams, from the *Winipeg*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 10.—Gunner Charles Earnshaw, from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and waiting orders.

Chaplain Robert Givan, from the *Potomac*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander James Stilwell, from the command of the *Wassaw*, and waiting orders.

Gunner T. S. Cassidy, from the *Marion*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 11.—Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. May, from the *Shenandoah*, and waiting orders.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 10.—First Assistant Engineer Francis Cronin, of the *Pennacola*.

Second Assistant Engineer George C. Ireland.

Second Assistant Engineer Mark T. Sunstrom.

ORDER REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 10.—First Assistant Engineer R. H. Thurston, to the *Pennacola*, and placed on sick leave.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 8.—Acting Assistant Paymaster Frank Clark, to the *J. C. Kuhn*.

Acting Master John McGowan, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Byron Worsley, Horace W. Force and Robert F. Gordon to the *Monongahela*.

NOVEMBER 9.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Philips W. White, Jr., to the *Shawnee*.

NOVEMBER 10.—Acting Ensign W. W. Beck, to the *Cohasset*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Henry P. Conner, from the *Winoski*, and granted leave.

Acting First Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Cree, from the Gulf Squadron, and granted leave.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer William Welles, from the *Vanderbilt*, and granted leave.

NOVEMBER 8.—Acting Assistant Paymaster J. M. Altaffer, from the *J. C. Kuhn*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered North.

Mate J. D. Waingate, from the *Shawnee*, and granted leave.

Mate J. E. Plaudier, from the *Port Royal*, and granted leave.

NOVEMBER 9.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer Ferrier V. Christian, from the *Shawnee*, and granted leave.

Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander Henry H. Gorrings, from the command of the *Baxter*, and ordered to command the *Wassaw*.

NOVEMBER 11.—Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Richards, from the *Shawnee*, and waiting orders.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. Canning, from the *Shawnee*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

Acting Ensign Henry D. Green, from the *Shenandoah*, and he is honorably discharged from this date.

Acting Masters Lewis A. Brown and A. W. Kempton, Acting Ensigns J. W. Mulford and Timothy Delano, Acting First Assistant Engineer F. B. Grent, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer George H. Luther from the *Shawnee*, and granted leave.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Mate Theodore Stone, of Marblehead, Mass.

NOVEMBER 9.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Thomas Tuttle.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Henry C. Jewett, of New York city.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 7.—Acting Ensign Lewis H. Moore, of the *Port Royal*.

NOVEMBER 11.—Acting Carpenter John Cronan, of the *Paul Jones*.

APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 10.—James Howatt, Mate, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending November 18, 1865:—

Alphonse Weishaar, first-class boy, October 28, Hospital boat *Red Rover*.

Patrick McGraw, seaman, October 11, U. S. steamer *Kate*.

John George Reynolds, lieutenant-colonel marine corps, November 2, Marine Station, New York.

James B. Cossens, landsman, October 3, U. S. steamer *Pittsburg*.

James Buck, mate, November 1, U. S. receiving ship *Alleghany*.

Michael Holland, pensioner, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

J. J. Allingham, passed assistant surgeon, October 14, at Cherbourg, on the U. S. steamer *Frolic*.

Frederick Jager, ordinary seaman, September 24, U. S. ship *Fredonia*.

Martin Herrman, seaman, September 24, U. S. ship *Fredonia*.

Thomas Keating, first-class boy, October 25, U. S. steamer *Lenapee*.

Edward McBrady, pensioner, November 9, Naval Asylum.

Thomas Collins, marine, November 6, Marine Barracks, Washington.

J. D. Breck, acting volunteer lieutenant, July 26, San Francisco, Cal.

Hugh Scott, pensioner, November 14, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Clifford Manderlie, carpenter's mate, November 16, U. S. steamer *Wachusett*.

Thomas Falkner, marine, January 23, 1864, Government Insane Asylum.

John McIntyre, second assistant engineer, May 21, Philadelphia.

Thomas A. Stephens, second assistant engineer, August —, Philadelphia.

Frederick A. Whitfield, acting third assistant engineer, October 14, U. S. steamer *De Soto*.

Jacob Vesels, landsman, November 9, U. S. steamer *Dacotah*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

who have been honorably discharged the service since last report:—

ACTING ENSIGNS.

J. B. Fairchild, Nov. 3.

William Jameson, Oct. 28.

Thomas H. Wheeler, Oct. 28.

Edward Pendexter, Oct. 31.

D. M. Stauffer, Nov. 1.

Daniel Friele, Oct. 30.

J. M. Chadwick, Oct. 31.

E. W. Felton, Nov. 3.

E. F. Crane, Oct. 31.

James S. De Forrest, Oct. 31.

William Wingood, Jr., Nov. 1.

William Moody, Oct. 28.

G. W. Tainter, Nov. 3.

William B. Rankin, Nov. 3.

William H. Fogg, Nov. 3.

N. B. Walker, Oct. 29.

James M. Crocker, Sept. 14.

William Ross, Nov. 1.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

S. C. Babbitt, Nov. 7.

William H. Watters, Oct. 27.

Caleb H. Moxley, Oct. 28.

C. C. Rensford, Oct. 31.

William H. Bartram, Nov. 1.

A. M. L. Wasson, Nov. 7.

William H. McCoy, Nov. 1.

James R. Clark, Oct. 21.

Samuel Hensley, Nov. 2.

Peter M. Kafer, Oct. 20.

A. D. Radcliffe, Oct. 27.

John N. Mattack, Oct. 30.

Otis B. Hardy, Oct. 30.

Atwood Slater, Nov. 9.

Henry Lyons, Jr., Oct. 27.

John C. Wells, Nov. 2.

John Reilly, Oct. 20.

Edward T. Henry, Oct. 20.

H. W. Smith, Oct. 28.

John Haversfield, Oct. 27.

Francis S. Andrews, Oct. 27.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

R. F. Dodge, Nov. 3.

C. A. Blanchard, Nov. 4.

Jesse W. Foster, Oct. 28.

John J. Reagan, Nov. 6.

Charles H. Hanson, Nov. 2.

John E. Wright, Oct. 6.

C. L. Lawrence, Nov. 2.

J. A. Stamm, Nov. 6.

John Sullivan, Oct. 31.

John Griffin, Nov. 6.

F. W. Halstead, Nov. 4.

B. G. Van Dyke, Oct. 31.

T. A. Comstock, Oct. 28.

A. J. L. Barker, Nov. 1.

Conrad Erickson, Nov. 6.

L. C. Ball, Nov. 1.

J. N. Goldsmith, Nov. 8.

James H. Kerens, Oct. 28.

ACTING THIRD ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

O. P. Thompson, Nov. 5.

Charles Gould, June 15.

George W. Marfield, Oct. 29.

Franklin A. Morse, Nov. 7.

John W. Grant, Oct. 30.

Thomas J. Myers, Nov. 4.

Thomas Smith, Nov. 4.

John F. Smith, Nov. 4.

John H. Wilson, Oct. 27.

George W. Beard, Oct. 27.

Eli Tempenny, Oct. 31.

Wilbur F. Cogswell, Nov. 7.

Warren Howland, Oct. 31.

Albert P. Smith, Oct. 30.

James Haas, Nov. 4.

Alpheus Nichols, Nov. 4.

John Donaldson, Oct. 30.

William G. Wright, Oct. 30.

David S. Clarke, Nov. 4.

Ambrose W. Straub, Oct. 30.

NAVAL REGISTER.

ASHUELLOT, paddle-wheel, 10, built for the Government by Mr. Donald McKay, at East Boston, made her trial trip November 17. She was designed for a "double-enders," but has been altered to an ordinary stem-and-stern vessel. The engines were built at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, from Department plans.

DE SOTO, paddle-wheel, 8, and the *Fawn*, paddle-wheel, 7, was at Cape Haytien November 1.

FLORIDA, paddle-wheel, 7, from Norfolk, Va., arrived at Brooklyn, having in tow the United States steamers *Ben. Morgan* and *Roman*. These vessels will be offered for sale in the course of two weeks.

HARTFORD, screw, 22, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on the 9th of October, and the remainder of the East India Squadron two days after, and would remain two weeks. Upon leaving Rio, the Squadron would sail for Batavia, touching at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on its way.

JAMES ADGER, paddlewheel, 8, sailed from Aspinwall on the 10th inst. for the Island of Old Providence. The *Cyane* was the only United States vessel left in port.

MEMPHIS, screw, 11, arrived at New York November 15 from New Orleans via Key West. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Edward Conroy; Acting Master, W. F. Pratt; Acting Assistant Paymaster, Gilbert A. Robinson; Assistant Surgeon, Henry E. Eckstein; Acting Ensigns, Caleb H. Armstrong, Charles N. Hicks, Robert H. Carey and Samuel A. Gove; Acting Mates, John Tenny, and Wm. B. Hunter; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, Edw. L. Thorp; Second Assistants, Charles W. Clift and Daniel D. Fennell; Third Assistants, Daniel A. Noonan, Russell A. Wade and Lucius Harlow.

MONONGAHELA, screw, 11, went into commission on Friday at the Brooklyn Yard. She was built at Philadelphia in 1861, and has done good service during the late rebellion. Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Norton; Lieutenants John F. Glensy and C. D. Jones; Acting Master John McGowan; Acting Ensign Francis Morris; Midshipmen L. M. Ford, T. A. Lyons and J. E. Craig; Passed Assistant Surgeon John T. Luck; Paymaster James Hay, jr.; Engineers, Chief, William H. Rutherford; First Assistants, John W. Hunt, Isaac R. McNary; Third Assistants, Byron Worsley, R. F. Gordon, Horace W. Ford, Joseph H. Thomas and Conrad I. Halughorst.

NEHAMINT, screw, 17.—This frigate, which was launched some time ago at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is still there. Three unsuccessful attempts have been made to dock her, but all failed, owing to the lowness of the tide. As soon as she is copped, she will be towed to New York to receive her machinery, which is making at the Etna Works.

RESACA, screw, 10, was successfully launched at the Portsmouth Yard at twenty minutes to twelve on Saturday forenoon. She will be at once towed to Washington to receive her machinery, and subsequently returned to the Portsmouth Yard to be fitted out for sea.

SHAMOKIN, paddlewheel, 10, is now at Norfolk, Va., and will sail in a few days to join the Brazilian Squadron. She is an iron double-ender, recently built at Chester. This is her first cruise. Commander Pierce Crosby commanding; Lieutenant T. S. Spence; Lieutenant John McFarland; Acting Master, Henry Reany; Acting Ensigns R. C. J. Pendleton, Robert Shepperd, Francis Tuttle; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. M. Wells; Acting Assistant Surgeon, — Ingram; Assistant Paymaster, Edward Bellows; First Assistant Engineer in charge, D. P. McCostney; Third Assistant Engineer, A. Blyth; do do, R. T. Bennett; T. W. Sillman; do do, J. Paxson; Mates, T. Nelson, A. Loisons, G. H. Prindle, — Ledley.

SHENANDOAH, screw, 8, is at Philadelphia rapidly fitting out for a three years' cruise.

SWATARA, 10, was put in commission at the Washington Navy Yard on the 15th ult., and will be ready for sea about the 25th; she will sail on a cruise of instruction in the West Indies until spring, when she will be attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. Commander, William N. Jeffers; Executive Officer, Lieutenant-Commander E. P. Luce; Navigator, Lieutenant H. E. Picking; First Assistant Engineers, Henry L. Snyder, George W. White and Albert Ashton; Surgeon, J. C. Spear; Assistant Paymaster, Robert S.

Lists; Midshipmen, F. N. Hendrix, R. B. Bradford, J. E. Noell, J. Hubbard, J. J. Newell, F. N. Barber, C. W. Breed, L. Bilroe, L. E. Cheney, H. E. Nichols, E. V. Rowe, E. L. Amory.

TICONDEROGA, screw, 18, was to sail this week from Philadelphia to join the squadron of Rear-Admiral Goldsborough. Captain, Charles Steedman; Lieutenant-Commander, W. N. Allen; Surgeon, F. M. Gunnell; Assistant Paymaster A. J. Pritchard; Chief-Engineer, G. F. Kutz; Lieutenants, A. T. Snell and S. W. Terry; Assistant Surgeon J. N. Hyde; Acting Assistant Surgeon, W. H. Faxon; First Lieutenant of Marines, J. C. Harris; First Assistant Engineers, A. Adamson and F. G. McKean; Ensigns, A. H. Wright, G. H. Wadleigh, L. Clark and E. Dickman; Second Assistant Engineers, J. B. Upham and A. B. Bates; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, F. W. Morris, Jr., J. H. Wilson and W. H. Leonard; Midshipmen, R. D. Hitchcock, B. E. Long, R. C. Hooker and R. Impey.

WANDO, paddle-wheel, 3.—Although this once famous blockade runner has been twice reported sold, she is still at the Brooklyn Yard awaiting a purchaser. The Department probably want more than has yet been bid. She ought to be taken up by some Southern line to carry cotton, or in some other trade that requires speedy transportation.

WINOSKI, paddle-wheel, 10, went into the dry dock at the foot of Clinton street, New York, on Thursday of last week to have her bottom cleaned. She was to come out on Friday afternoon and begin another 96 hour trial for the purpose of elucidating more fully Mr. Isherwood's theory. She will run alone.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The October pay-roll at the Charlestown Yard numbered 3,611 men, and amounted to \$227,129.

The Craven Court-Martial has virtually adjourned until Monday, to give the Commodore's counsel time to prepare the defence. The Court will adjourn for a personal examination of the *Stonewall* as soon as she arrives.

REAR-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, is at Philadelphia, and is said to be making arrangements for the erection of a large hospital near the asylum, as lately decided upon by the department.

The old officers of the *Santiago de Cuba* will be interested to learn that she is running a race with the *Baltic*, both belonging to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They started from New York at the same hour and are to see which can enter the Golden Gate first.

The Navy Department received the intelligence to-day that the *Stonewall*, with her convoys, the *Rhode Island* and *Hornet*, were anchored off Beaufort Bar on Sunday, riding out the gale. They are expected to arrive at the Washington Navy Yard by the last of the week.

It has been reported by the dailies that the vessels at the Portsmouth Yard were to be hurried to completion. A Washington dispatch gives what is probably the true version of the tale—that orders have been issued suspending work on the *Passaconaway*, a double-turreted monitor now on the stocks at Portsmouth.

The commandants of the Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards have received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to reduce the number of workmen in those establishments. It is also designed to discharge on the 1st of December about 2,500 of the workmen in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. There are nearly 6,000 employed there now.

The grand closing out sales of vessels by the Navy Department occur on the 30th November, at Mound City and New York. The sale at Mound City comprises all the famous wooden iron-clads, with which the name of the gallant and lamented Foote is connected, and which recall the glories of the Mississippi Squadron. The sale at New York comprises six gunboats of the *Winona* class, blockade-runners, sailing vessels, and some of the best merchant steamers. There will be no other sales.

The sale of naval vessels since the close of the war has resulted as follows:—

	57 vessels,	\$1,372,800
Brooklyn Navy Yard,		

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of \$10 cents each.]

WILLIAMS-FAURE.—In Washington, D. C., on the 15th instant, by Rev. Maberry Goheen, CHARLES F. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, to Miss JOSIE B. FAURE, of Washington.

DIED.

ALLINGHAM.—At Cherbourg, France, on Friday, October 13, JAMES J. ALLINGHAM, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy.

S-T-1860-X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world.
They make the weak strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. Only genuine when Cork is covered by our private U. S. Stamp. Beware of counterfeits and refilled bottles.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
21 Park Row, New York.

AGUA de MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.

It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.

It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.

It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.

It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.

It cures mosquito bites and stings of insects.

It contains no material injurious to the skin.

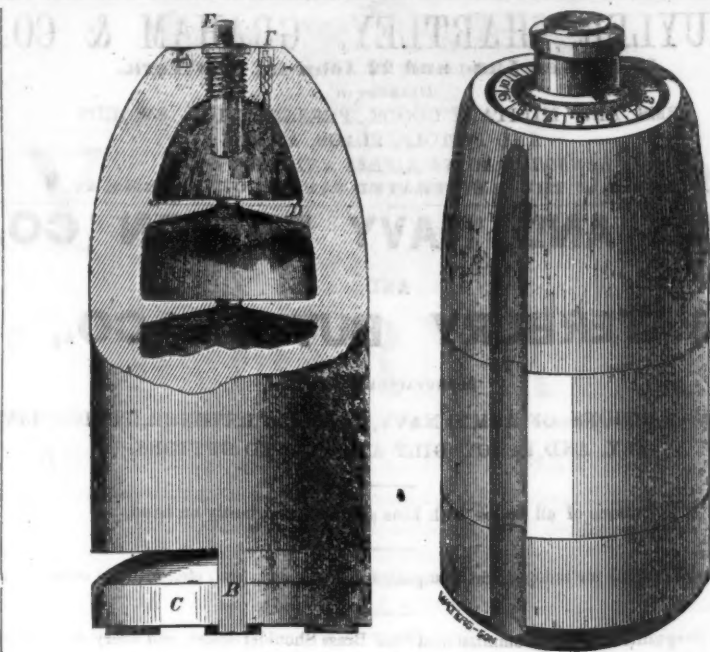
Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, Perfumery, or Toilet Water afterwards.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

[Special Notice.]

Do not waste your money buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the best in the world.

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